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A Memorial of the Intrigues & Practices of the English Priests and Monkes of the Church of Rome in England, Scotland and Ireland. communicated to the Revd Mr De la Mothe. — & translated out of French. May 1712.

The Franciscans commonly called Recollects having been driven out from the above mentioned Kingdoms, and dispersed here and there, one party of them assembled themselves together beyond Sea and found means to get a Convent Established for them in the Town of Douay in Flanders, where they are Setled at this time, but those yt. remain behind, were Supported by the Papists of the said Kingdoms, keeping alwayes a Correspondence with the Community of Douay by the means of some Papists Merchts in Holland, whose assistance they make use of for that purpose even now, but I am mistaken a little, for now they make no Scruple to Correspond directly with Douay since the taking of the said Town. — 'Tis moreover remarkable that ye said English Recollects aswell as the other Monkes (of whom I shall make mention hereafter) do hold here at London a Chapter (which they call Capitulum Magnum) every 3 year at which are present all those that have Voices in the said Chapter. But if you should ask the Author of this Memorial in what part of London they meet, he will answer that he does not know —

There is alsoe a Chapter which they call the intermedium, and this is holden once in 18 Months, and it is for no other purpose, but to confirm or Continue in their Employments, those that have done their duty since the Great Chapter; — Or to Deprive those that have not acquitted themselves as they ought. If it be Necessary to know the Number of these Recollects residing in the three Kingdoms, they amount to between 60 & 80.

and these are comonly called the flatters with the Great Noses i: e. to say the best Qualifyed and the greatest Witts. You must observe moreover that from time to time the Provincial (who resides almost altogether in England) sends some of those over to Flanders and calls back others: comonly those that are sent to Flanders carry with them some Young Men to Furnish the Convents Established in one Place or other. They take with them likewise Young Gentlewomen who are to be placed in the Nuneryes, they take care, to carry them over very Young of both Sexes The Boys that they may be placed in the Colledges and the Girls to be Boarded in the Nuneryes where they are to remain till they come to an Age capable of taking a Condition upon them. And We find very few of them that go into an Order different from that of those that carryed them over. /

What I have said of the Recollects may be affirmed . . . likewise of the Scots Jesuites the English Benedictines and the Secular Priests of the same Nation who hold a Colledge (I mean at Douay where there is a great many Young Lads performing their Studyes. /

As for the Convents Settled in France in Flanders or in any other Country, the Authtior of this Memorial can't give an Exact Detail of them, but he knows that there are /

	English Convents.
At Brussells for Girls	2
At Lier in Brabrant for Do	1
At Leige of Jesuits	1
At Louain for Recollects and Jacobines	2
At Ghent for Girls	1
At Bruges for Girls	1
At St Omer for Jesuits	1
At Aire for Girls	1
At Dunkirke for Do	1
At Gravelinc for Do	1
At Cambray for Do	1
	13

A

As for those of ffrance he knows not where they be. but knows there are Several at Paris. and that the Priests and Mon that are in England take great care to furnish them with Men & Provisions when they are in want of them. This is what he had to say upon this Subject, And he concludes in Intreating the Person who desired this Memorial from him to Excuse the Irregularity & ill Writing of it because he was forced to do it privately, and he remaines with profound respect

I.F.H.A.O.S.

Draught of a Bill for Preventing the Growth of Popery &c.

Whereas diverse ill affected persons to the Established ..... Religion of this Realm have by cunning devices and Contrivances found out wayes to avoid and Elude the Several Acts of Parliament that have formerly been made to prevent the Increase of Popery: & the great disturbance and weakning of the Protestant Religion, and Disquieting the peace of this Realm do not only Educate their Children in the Popish Religion at home but also send them into forreigne parts to be bred up in the Popish perswasion. For the remedy thereof and to prevent the like practice for the future Be it Enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and Consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and Comons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same. That if any Person or Persons being a Papist or professing the ..... Popish Religion, shall from and after the day of next send or cause or willingly suffer to be sent or Conveyed any Child or Children under the age of 21 yeares into ffrance or any other parts beyond the Seas out of her Maties Dominions, without the Especiall Licence of her Matie her heires or Successors in that behalf first had and obtained, he, she, and they so Sending or Conveying or .....

causing

causing to be sent or Conveyed away any such Child or Children shall Incurr.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that where any of the Judges of her Maties Court of Queens Bench or Comon Pleas at Westm^r or any of the Barons of her Majesties Court of Exchequer at Westminster or any two of the Justices of the Peace of any County within this ... Kingdom shall have reasonable cause to Suspect or be informed that any such Child or Children of any Popish parent is going or sent abroad into Forreign parts. The said Judges Barons and Justices of the Peace are hereby Authorized and Impower'd to Convene the ffather or Mother or such other relation Guardian or other person or persons who shall have the Tuition Educacon or care of such Child or Children, and shall require him, her, or them to produce and bring before the S^d Judges Barons or Justices of the Peace the said Child or Children within one Month from and after such Convening And if such person or ... persons will not come or shall not produce and bring before the said Judges Barons or Justices of the Peace such Child or Children within y^e said time; or Shew reasonable cause for the Obtaining further time for the same till the next following Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County wherein such Parent or Guardian shall Dwell, that then such Child or Children shall be Deemed and taken to be Sent into Forreigne parts, and the person or persons offending shall likewise Incu

And since it is not probable any Protestant or Protestants who are Strangers to such private Transacons in Popish ffamilyes can be easily Informed or have timely Notice of the absence or Withdrawing of such Child or Children. Therefore Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Clerk of the peace of the Several Countyes within this Realm Shall and do provide for themselves Books to be by them Kept for the Registring the names and Ages of all the Children of Popish Parents, and the Constables or other Officers within Each County are hereby commanded once in every year to make due returns to the Clerks of the Peace of the names and Ages of all y^e Children o

Popi

Popish parents within their Several Divisions. and are hereby Strictly charged and Commanded to returne the death absence or Withdrawing of any such Child or Children to the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County where the father, Mother, or Guardian of such Child or Children usually dwell after such death absence or withdrawing, and the said Judges, Barons, Justices of the Peace are hereby Empowered to proceed thereon according to the Authority herein before to them Given. /

And to the end that no Child or Children of Popish parents who have Professed or Embraced, or who shall profess or Embrace or are or shall be desirous or willing to be instructed and Educated in the Protestant Religion may in the life time of such Popish parents for fear of being cast off or Disinherited by them, or for want of a fitting Maintenance or future provision be Compelled and ..... Necessitated to Embrace the Popish Religion or be detained and withheld from owning and Professing the Protestant Religion.

Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that from & after the day of next upon Complaint in the high Court of Chancery by Peticon founded on this Act agst such Popish parents. It shall and may be Lawfull for the s.d Co.d to make such Order for the Maintenance of every such Child or Children. And also for the Portion of every such Child or Children to be paid at the decease of such Popish Parents, As that Court shall Adjudge fitt Suitable to the Degree and Ability of such Popish parent And in Case the Eldest Son and Heir of such Popish parent is or shall be a Protestant That then from the time of the Enrollm.t in the High Court of Chancery of a Certificate of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he shall Inhabit Testifying his being a Protestant and ... Conforming himselfe to the Church of England as by Law Established such Popish Parent shall become and shall be only Tenant for life of all the real Estate whereof such Popish Parent shall be then Seized in fee Tail or fee Simple and the Reversion or Remainders shall be Vested in such Eldest Son being a Protestant Subject ... Nevertheless to all such Debts and reall Encumbrances at the time of the Enrollment of such Certificate Justly and not fraudulently

for that purpose, charging such Estate, and Subject also to such Mainte-
=nance and portions for the other Children as well Protestant as
Papist of such Popish Parent then born or after to be born as the Sd
Court of Chancery in manner aforesaid shall order for them respectively
such Portions not to exceed the Value of one third part of the Inheritan
of such Estate which shall be held and Enjoyed accordingly, discharged
of all Voluntary Settlements made by such Parent, and also of all
Sales and Incumbrances made by him after such Inrollment of such
Certificates. And the said Court of Chancery is hereby required to take
care that Distinct Rolls be kept for the Inrollment of such ....
Certificates which shall publickly hang up or Lye in some publick
Office or place belonging to the said Court for that Purpose by the said
Court to be Appointed, where all persons may at all Seasonable times
Resort to, and peruse the same without fee or reward, and for the
Inrollment of each and every such Certificate the sume of 2s
and no more shall be paid. -/

And the said Court of Chancery is hereby Impower'd &
required. and by Vertue of this Act it shall and may be Lawfull for the
said Court of Chancery to make the like Order for the Maintenance
and portion of any Child or Children, where either the Father or ...
Mother of such Child or Children is or shall be a Protestant. And
the said Court of Chancery may Appoint where and by whom such
Child or Children shall be Educated, and such Child or Children ..
shall and may be taken from such Popish Parent for Education
according to such order, And the Parent of such Child or Children
shall be under the same Restriccons and Limittacons of ....
Incumbring charging or in anywise Selling or disposing of his or her
Estates, as if Both the Father and Mother were of the Popish
Religion as aforesd. -/

And to the End that no Wife of any Popish husband
who does and hath already professed or Embraced, or who shall
profess or Embrace, or is or shall be desirous or willing to be ...

Instructed

Instructed in the Protestant Religion may in the life time of such Popish Husband for fear or for want of a fitting Maintenance or future Provision be Compelled or Necessitated to Embrace the Popish Religion or be Deterr'd or withheld from owning or Professing or freely Enjoying the Protestant Religion Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that from and after the day of next upon Petition in such Case made to the High Court of Chancery it shall and may be Lawfull for the said Court to make such Order for the present maintenance and also for the future provision of every such Wife at the decease of every such Popish Husband, as to that Court shall seem meet Suitable to the degree and Ability of such Popish Husband.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Child or Children of any Popish Parent or Parents Born within this Realm beat this present in any College, Seminary, House or Place in any parts beyond the Seas who shall not make returne into this Realme within one year next coming after the End of this Session of Parliament shall be in respect of himselfe utterly Disabled and Incapable to Inherit, have or Enjoy any Manner, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattells, Debts, uses, Legacies or other things whatsoever, and the Parent Relation, Guardian or other person that sent or caused to be sent or Conveyed away any such Child or Children shall in such Case of his not returning within the year forfeit

And that care may be taken for the Education of Children in the Communion of the Church of England Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that no person of the Popish Religion shall or may be Guardian unto, or have the Tuition or Custody of any Orphan Child or Children, but that the same where the person having or Entituled to the Guardianship of such Orphan Child or Children, is or shall be a Papist / shall be Disposed of by the High Court of Chancery to some neat Relation of such Orphan Child or Children being a Protestant

and Conforming himselfe to the Church of England as by Lawe
Established to whom the Estate cannot descend, in case there
shall be any Protestant Relation fitt to have the Education of
such Child, otherwise to some other Protestant Conforming
himselfe as aforesaid, who is hereby required to use his utmost
Care to Educate and bring up such Child or Minor in the Protestt
Religion untill the age of yeares, and if any Person or ...
Persons being a Papist or professing the Popish Religion
shall take upon him or them the Guardian Ship or Tuition of
any Orphan Child or Children contrary hereunto, he and they so takin
upon him or them the Guardianship or Tuition of any such Child, sha
forfeit to be recovered by Action
of Debt Bill Plaint or Information, wherein no Protection ...
Essoigne or Wager of Law shall be allowed, or but one Imparlan

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To the Lord A: Bp of Cant.

Petty ffrance Westm.
25th Decemb.r 1711

My most hon.d Lord

AS you have so happily secured our Ch: agt Schism on one hand by the late Act of Parliament in passing which I .... Congratulate the Unanimous Concurrence of all My Lords the Bps So I hope this will be thought a very reasonable Juncture to Guard her agt. Popery on the other hand; and understanding that there is some design of bringing in such a Bill into your House. I most humbly beg leave to Suggest a few Hints (which indeed are Chiefly owing to a discourse I lately had with My Lord Bp of St Asaph on that Subject) for heads of a good Law agt the Growth of Popery; And I beseech Yo.r Grace to accept it as an Ernest of my Zeal, tho' it should be none of my Discretion the first good head for such a Bill because it has been tryd with good Success in Ireland as the Att: Gen.l lately told me, is to revive the old Saxon law of Gavelkind which will soon destroy all the noble ffamily's of Papists: the next might be to revive the Law of Ward Ships with respect to Papists only either by putting the ward under the Tuition of the Crown And what pity is it that this was not excepted by K: Ch: when he gave up the rest, or to the Bp of the Diocese or to the next Protestant Relation: The third head, if I were to draw the Bill should be My Lord, that see-ing all or most of the Estates of Papists are in Trust, and that it is Impossible to discover such Trusts all Papists should be Obliged to Register their Estates on Penalty of forfeiting them to the next Protestant Relation, and if he would not Sue for them to any body that Should, and the same of all Spirritual Benefices in their Gift, which might be left to their own disposall Provided that the Bpp of the Diocese should have the Liberty of Approving or Rejecting the Clerk presented him which Clerk also should be Obliged to Swear that neither his

Patron

Latron nor any other Person had any Share in the profit of his
Living Besides some such Act of Parliam.t ag.t Popery there mig
be some other Expedients thought of to Stop the Growth of that
evil, and to Excite in the Comon People a Just horror of it, Such a
good plain Sermons preach'd and Printed ag.t it and Espsyes
dispersed Gratis. As I have been credibly Informed, the late
Duke of New castle intended to have done, and that he had . . .
actually given direcons to a certain Minister to Print 20, or
30000 Copies of a little Pamphelet or Sermon ag.t Popery: And
why Should not another Method be by publishing the Lives of
Confessors or Martyrs for our holy Religion such as that of the
Famous M.r ~~Brisson~~ Brousson, that was broke upon the Wheel, M.r le
~~Fevre~~ Fevre and M.r DeMarolles, that were so many years in y.e Galleys
and Dungeons of Marseilles; But above all a good Martyrology
which might be as it were a Second part of that published so long
agoe by Fox, which I have seen chained to Desks and other ways in
many Country Chs: My Lord, such a work is that worthy publick
Spirrited Man about in whose name, and at whose request I
presented Your Grace some time agoe as I have done since to
most of the Lords the Bps the life of the Holy Man Marolles, at
the end of which Your Lordsp will have observed proposals for
such a design; you have them here again My Ld more at large, I
humbly recomend the Author and his Work to the protecon of
all Yor Lordsps whose Countenance only wo.d Enable him to go
on with a Work for which it has Cost him already the greatest pa
of £1000 to provide Materials &c. Pardon this trouble my Ld
the great boldness and perhaps folly too. I have thrown in this
long Scrawl which can only be allowd for by the honest Intention

My Ld

Yor Graces most Faithfull
humble Servt.

J.r Chamb

Extract of a Letter from a Reverend Divine relating to the Bill ag.t Popery.

I have read the Copy of the Intended Act ag.t Popery and wish that two Clauses to the following purpose may be added. /

1 There are sometimes some Refugees that carry their . . . Children beyond Sea to be bred up in the Popish Religion. tho' they don't own it; The Act proposes no remedy for that. /

2 Sometimes some of the Children of the French . . . . Protestants are enticed away and sent beyond Sea into Flanders Portugal &c. of which I could give some instances Some provision should be made ag.t that. after all let the Law be as good as it will these abuses will not be prevented unless there were some Society of Men Erected on purpose to put it in Execution. /

Deare S^r^ To John Chamberlayne Esq^r^ 17. Mar: 1711/12

I thank you for the Copy of the Bill against Popery, and if I could have had it some time with me, I flatter my self I could have made some material Observations relating to it, but at present be pleased to accept these Cursory ones, And

First I humbly conceive the preamble to the Bill wants that reason which will best Justifie it, which is y^t^ those who are Educated in the Popish Seminaries abroad, are not admitted into them without taking an Oath to return to Engl^d^ to Propagate their Religion: and who consequently must be Traitors to their Native Country, and tho' Popery being the worst Religion in the World, may in some peoples Opinion be persecuted out of a Protestant Country, yet even out of that Religion, people should not be forced in my Judgement. But as it proclaims open War with Princes and States of another perswasion it seems no more hardship to Punish, and Banish it's Preists, than other Malefactors and Traytors, and I am the more concerned to have our Laws free from the least Imputation of Persecucon and to be grounded Solely upon the Treasonable Principles and Practices of the Popish Clergy, that Popish Princes who now persecute our Brethren in France and Hungary may have no Colour to Justifye them in their Cruel Proceedings which the Punishing their Ecclesiasticks as Traytors will by no means give them.

Secondly as to the Body of the Bill wherein care is taken to prevent Parents or Guardians sending their Minor

to be Educated in their Seminaries, I have nothing to Object ag.t y.e Method. only I think the Parliament must go to the root of y.e Disease, or no Laws will be ever able to prevent the going out of so many both Young Men and Maidens, to be so Educated. And the root of the Evill is this, that ever since Gregory XIII. time, who founded a Seminary for English Fugitives at Rome, and Philipp the Second who did the Same in Spain, those ... Seminaries have been Encreasing to this day, So that there are now at Least 60. of those Seminaries in Popish Countries and those maintained by English Estates for the most part; Now I could wish the Parliament would Effectually Alienate those Estates wheresoever Found, and with whomsoever they Shall be found Intrusted, for as long as they have such good Provision here for their Educacon abroad, no Penalties or other Bars will be Sufficient to hinder their fetching of it, and for a farther Inducement to this, these Estates might be vested in Proper hands for the Endowment of poor Vicaridges, the Raising of Charity Schools, the Propagation of the Gospell abroad both in the East and West Indies, in founding of Parochial Libraries, and in providing for other truly pious .. uses, which might be named, nor will this be liable in a just Estimate of things, to the Imputation of Persecution upon the forementioned Considerations, for how can the Romanist himself Expect We should Nourish their Treasonable .... Vipers out of the Estates in our own Country.

Thirdly I could wish a Clause might be added to the Bill Obliging every Parochial Minister throughout Great Britain and Ireland, under a Penalty to take an Acco.t yearly of every Papist Men, Women and Children, in their respective Parishes, and to Transmit the P. List to their respective Dioceſans, and that the Bishops be also Obliged to return the same to the House of Lords, as was done in the year and with Submission to better Judgem.ts I could also wish

wish, that every Bp would appoint such of the Clergy as he judge
most Capable within their respective Dioceses, to assist the ...
Parochial Ministers in their respective Parishes in Converting
the said Papists, who also may be obliged to admit such Conferences
upon a Penalty, if he or she shall refuse it, and that to Qualify
such of the Learned Clergy as shall be Appointed for such ...
Service, a Salary might be provided out of the Estates given to ...
Superstitious uses, and now to be Alienated. And the Various Advan
=tages of such a Clause I presume would be these. —/

A
1 Every Minister being Obliged to Return yearly his List of
Papists, by the Increase or decrease of Papists in his Parish,
it would appeare to his Superiors how he has answer'd his —
Ordination Vows by the article of which he Obliges ....
himself to Confer with such Popish Parishioners to such purpos

2 This Obligation to Conferr with Papists in order to their
Conversion would Necessitate such Ministers to study the Popish
Controversies; in which the more they shall be Conversant
they will be the less Exasperated. I am perswaded ag.t their
Protestant tho' mistaken Brethren the Dissenters. It being but
just that ones Zeal against any Evil, should be proportioned to
the Nature of the evil it self.

3 The Appointing of Salaries to such as shall render them
=selves able Controvertists against Popery, would Excite the
Learned to turn their Studies to Ecclesiastical History, & those
most materiall of all Controversies with the Papists, so much
Depending upon it, but which I fear is of late become too much
Neglected./

This

This is all I can Suggest at present, and I leave the rest to
with you, adding no further but that except Something shall be
done effectually by the Bill it were better it Should never pass
into an Act, because it will serve only to furnish the Popish
Clergy with some Colour to make Tragical Outeries abroad
of Persecution, tho' at the same time We shall not be our selves
a Jot removed from the dangers of their Persecutions of us at
home. I am with greatest respect as well for Your just Zeal ...
against Popery that worst of Religions, as for other instances
of an active Spirit in promoting publick good. —/

Deare Sr

Your most affectionate friend
& Servant.

Some Clauses proposed by the Scotch Members
to be added to the Bill agt. Popery. —/

And Whereas provision has been made by diverse Acts
passed in the Parliament of Scotland before the Union agreeable
to the Laws and Forms there, for securing and preserving the
Protestant religion as it is and was there at the time of the ...
Union by Law Established, and preventing the growth of ....
Popery and discouraging Priests and Trafficking Papists Be
it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the Laws & Acts of
Parliamt. made in Scotland for the ends aforesaid shall be &
remayne in full force within Scotland any thing in this Act
contained to the contrary Notwithstanding, and that the Clauses
abovementioned in this present Act shall not Extend to ~~~
Scotland./

And

And also Whereas the Lists of Papists in the Severall
Parishes appointed to be made by the Sixth act of the Parliam
held in Scotland in the yeare one Thousand Six hundred &
Eighty one, Entituled Act anent Religion and the
Test are by the said Act directed to be returned to the Clerks
of the Privy Councill as also the termly Lists of Children
under Popish Parents Tutors Curates or other Papists direct
to be made by the third Act of the Parliament of Scotland
held in the year One thousand Seven hundred Entituled Act
for preventing the growth of Popery, are appointed to be
returnd by the Presbiteries within Scotland to the Clerks of the
Privy Councill . . . . . and Severall powers were vested in
the Privy Councill of Scotland before the Union by the Acts
of Parliament made there for the Security of the Protestant
Religion, and preventing the growth of Popery which cannot
now be Exercised because the Privy Councill of Scotland is
Superseeded. Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority
aforesaid, that the Lists directed to be made by the forecited
Sixth Act of the Parliament held in the yeare 1681 being
made by the Ministers in the Severall Parishes, as in the
said Act is Appointed be returned to the Presbyteries within
which the said Parishes Lye respectively, And that the said
Presbyteries shall deliver Authentick Duplicates of the said
Lists signed by the hands of the Clerk of the Presbyteries to the
Sherriffs and other Judges and Magistrates mentioned in the
said Act. And also that the said Presbyteries do return the like
Authentick Duplicates of the said Lists to the Clerk of Justiciary,

at

at the time, and for the ends mentioned in the said [illegible] like manner that the said Presbyteries in Scotland doe returne the Lists of Children under Popish Parents Tutors Curators or other Papists within their respective Bounds directed to be made by the forecited third Act of the Parl.t held in the year 1700 to the Queens Clerke in the Court of Session. And the said Clerks of Session and Justiciary respectively are hereby required to Record the said Lists in Books to be kept with the other Records of the said Court only for that use. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Powers and Authorityes formerly vested in the Privy Council of Scotland by the Laws and Acts of Parliam.t made for the Security of the Protestant Religion and preventing the growth of Popery there, shall be vested in and Exercised by y.e Lords of Session and Lords Justice General Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland according to the forms of their respective Courts, and in the Cases respectively .... aforementioned, with the same Authority and Powers as y.e Privy Council of Scotland did or might have done before y.t Court was Suppressed. That is, the said Lords of Session shall have and Exercise the powers and Authorityes concerning the Education of Youth, removing of Papist, Tutors, Curators factors, and others declared incapable of Trusts on account of their being Papists, and suspected of Popery, and other .... matters of Civil Concern. And the said Lords Justice Gen.l Justice, Clerk, & Commissioners of Justiciary shall have and Exercise the powers and Authorities which concern ..... Punishm.t of Apostates, Priests, Trafficking Papists, & other Papists, or persons suspected of Popery, or who shall endeavor to seduce the Protestant Subjects within Scotland to Popery and for obliging all Judges, Magistrates, of the Law and others to Execute and do. w.t ever is Entrusted to, and required of them in & by the said Laws and Acts of Parliament made in Scotland before the Union for Securing and Preserving the Protestant Religion & preventing the Growth of Popery:/

and

And Whereas by the Twenty Sixth Act made in the Parliam.t of Scotland held in the year 1695, and the foreciled third Act made in the Parliament of Scotland held in the year 1700 Entituled Act for preventing the growth of Popery provision has been made for Security of Protestant heirs and for preventing Lands and heretages to be Acquired by Papists And yet nevertheless Several wicked persons have Endeavour'd to disapoint the Effect of those Laws by cover'd Conveyances & other Contrivances. And Whereas also the said Laws have made no provision for the Younger Children of Popish ffathers who shall Embrace the Protestant Religion. Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the said Acts made in favour of Protestant heires, and for preventing the Acquisition of heretable Estates in Scotland by Papists, or persons Suspected of Popery, shall be Interpreted Deemed and taken by all Judges & Ministers of the Law in Scotland in the most ample & Extensive Sence in favour of Protestant heirs of all kinds, whether of ff Line. Conquest, Male, tail, or Provision, any manner of way according to the Several rights to which they might have Succeeded, if no Deeds had been fraudulently done to their .... prejudice. And that not only Deeds of Alienation or Disposi=tions shall be Void. But it is hereby declared that all Gratui=tous bond or Contracts whereby any heretable Estates may be adjudged or Evicted in Scotland. Are, have, and shall be taken to be contrary to the said Laws. And be it also Enacted by the ... Authority aforesaid that in all cases where the Younger Children of any Popish ffathers shall Embrace the Protestant Religion ... in Scotland, the Lords of Session, shall and are hereby Authoris

&

and Impowered upon Petition of any such younger Child or Children to grant Warrand Sumarily forceiting the said Popish ffather to hear and See a reasonable portion or Provision Setled upon the said Child or Children, to be paid at the next Lawfull terme after the death of the ffather of the said Child or .... Children with Ordinary Interest thereafter during the not payment. Which Provisions are hereby appointed to be Modifyed by the said Lords with reguard to the free Estate and true Condition of the ffather at the time of Modifying such Provisions. And Suitable to the Quality of y^e Persons and Customs of the Country amongst Persons of the like Rank and Estate And that no Voluntary and Gratuitous Deeds, Bonds, or Contracts, shall be reckoned as Debts to Diminish the ffathers Estate. And alsoe that exorbitant Provisions in favour of other Children shall by Authority of the said Lords of Session be restricted proportionably for rendring the Provisions that shall be made in favour of y^e said Children who shall Embrace the Protestant Religion more effectual and easye. And the said Lords of Session are hereby Authorized and Impowered to Decern, Modify, & restrict in manner aforesaid. /

An Acct. of some defects in the Act of 11. W: 3. Cap. 4. for the further preventing the Growth of Popery.

That Statute provides among other things that from & after the 29 of September 1700 if any Person Educated in the Popish Religion or professing the same shall not within Six Months after he or She shall attaine the age of 18 years take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and Subscribe the .... Declaration in the Act of 30. Car: 2. every such Pson shall in respect of him or herself only and not to, or in respect of any of his or her heires, or Posterity, be Disabled and made Incapable to Inherit or take by descent, Devise, or Limitation, in Possession, Reversion, or Remainder any Lands &c. and that during the life of such person or untill he or She do take the said Oaths, & Subscribe the said Declaration the next of his or her kindred which shall be a Protestant shall have and Enjoy the said Lands &c. without being accountable for the profitts. And that from and after the 10th April 1700 Every Papist or person making profession of the Popish Religion shall be Incapable to purchase either in his or her own name, or in the name of any other Pson or Psons to his or her use or in Trust for him or her any Manners Lands &c. And that all and singular Estates Terms and any ... other Interests or profits whatsoever out of Lands from and after the said 10 April to be made Suffered or done to or for the ... use or behoof of any such person or persons or upon any trust or Confidence mediately or Immediately to or for the benefit or relief of any such person or persons shall be utterly Void and of none Effect.

It was the Opinion of the Court of Chancery in a late Case there that the first part of this Clause relates to those only who claime under others, and the latter part to such only as Claime by their own Acquisition, by purchasing according to the comon Acceptation of the word; the Consequence of this Opinion is, that if any Lands descend upon or are given by Deed or Will to any Papist, who was above 18 yeares and an halfe old upon the 29 of September 1700, all such Cases are unprovided for by this Act; for the first part of the Clause plainly doth not Extend to such persons, it being impossible for persons above 18 & ½ to take the oaths within Six Months after they attain the age of 18, and absurd to suppose that the Legislature intended to oblige any body to an Impossibility; nor doth the last part of the Clause affect them, that being confined by the Construcon above mentioned to such only who buy Lands.

2dly Though Papists under 18 & ½ at Mich[s] 1700 are disabled to Inherit or take by descent Devise or Limitation by the first Branch of the Clause, yet that Branch not Disabling any other person to take in such Papist nor depriving him of the benefit of such trust by Express words, and the latter Branch of the Clause being restrained to Purchasors only, I cant See why any Lands may not be given by Deed or Will to any third person in Trust for a Papist Notwithstanding this Act.

3dly The Penalty inflicted by the first part of y[e] Clause seemeth too Slight, and the benefitt which the next Protestant relacon is to have too precarious, it being only a right to take the profitts of the Estate during the life of the Papist or untill he takes the oaths and Subscribes the Declaration, and as the Papist may do that when he pleaseth, few Protestants will care for Engaging in a Suit for the recovery of such an Estate, when they are sure of being at a great Deal of Trouble and Expence and Disobliging their Papish Relations, and tho' they Succeed can gain no Interest that the Papist may

not

not defeat againe the next day by taking the Oaths & Subscribing the Declaracon -/

4thly This Act extends to Lands only and profits arising from thence, and not to any Estate that is meerly Personal -/

By the last Clause in the Act it is provided that from and after the 25 of March 1700 if any Popish parent in order to Compel his or her Protestant Child to change his or her Religion shall refuse to allow such Child a fitting Maintenance suitable to the Degree and ability of such Parent and to the age and Education of such Child, Then upon Complaint to the L^d. Chancellor, L^d Keeper, or Commissioners for the Great Seal for the time being it shall be Lawfull for them to make such Order therein as shall be Agreeable to the intent of the Act.

It was the Opinion of the Court of Chancery lately upon this part of the Act, that an order of that Court for the payment of part of the profits of a Papist's Estate for the maintenance of his Protestant Children was not such an Incumbrence upon the Parents Estate as would affect it in the hands of any other person to whom it should be Sold or Mortgaged after and with Notice of such Order; from whence it Appears that any Popish parent may Elude the Intent of this part of the Act and render the Orders made upon it Ineffectuall by Conveying away his Estate even after an order for Applying the Profits of it to the Maintenance of his Protestant Children, and absconding -/

The Act now Depending for preventing the Growth of Popery doth not seem to supply any of these Defects

The following Papers were Extracted from a Manuscript in the Honourable Mr. Bryge's Library - London May 8th: 1712.

Amongst several Memorials of the Lord Cecills ... transcribed out of a Book of his being lent unto me by John King. Minister and Dean of Tuam Anno 1656. -

Worthy Sr -

You can assure her Highness of my Care and charge which I undertook at my departing from her Grace and the Honoble Privy Councell. I assure you I do not misspend my little time, it being so precious, as you and others can testify by my former Intelligencies sent by the hands of Capt. Russell of which I was assured came safe to the Councell — I intended to have presented this Enclosed with mine own hands to her Grace, but her last Message to me, hath been the Occasion of sending it soonest upon two Accounts, it being a matter of sudden prevention, and likewise having so sure a hand and ye Conveniency of Mr Edward Maxwells and others of our English Factors here going from hence, and guarded by her Graces Ship called the Swallow, I shall make all the Speed I can possible, and with Gods help see your Worship as ... Cheerfull as ever, tho' I am somewhat altered by this last Voyage. God preserve that Undertaking both at home & abroad for the publick Good of her Gracious Majestie & welfare of the Nation -

Yo. assured Servt

E: Dennum

Venice Aprl: 13
1564.

The following Acct ending Pag. 27th is a Copy of ye Paper enclosed in Mr. Dennum's Letter.

A

A List of Several Consultations amongst the Cardinals Bishops, & others of the Several Orders of Rome now a Contriving and Conspiring ag.t her Gracious Majesty and the Established Church of England.

Pius having consulted with the Clergy of Italy and assembling them together, it was by General Consent voted, that the Immunity of the Romish Church and her Jurisdiction is required to be defended by all her Princes as the Principal Church of God.

And to Encourage the same the Councell hath voted that Pius should bestow her Graces Realme on that Prince who shall attempt to Conquer it.

There was a Councell ordered by way of Committee, who contain three of the Cardinalls, two of the Arch Bps, Six of the Bishops and as many of the late order of the Jesuites, who daily encrease, and come into great favour with the Pope, of late, these do present weekly methods, wayes, and Contrivances, for the Church of Rome which hold the great Councell for the week following, in Imployment, how to order all things for the Advancement of the Romish faith, Some of these Contrivances coming to my hands by the help of the Silver-key — be as followeth.

1 — The People of England being much averted from their Mother Church of Rome, they have thought fit sounding out their Inclinations how the Comon Sort are taken with the Liturgie in English, for to offer her Grace to Confirm it with Some things altered therein, provided that her Grace & the Comons do acknowledge the same from Rome and her Councell, which if it be denyed, as we suppose it will, then these are to asperse the Liturgie of England, by all wayes & Conspiracyes Imaginable.

2 — A Lycence or Dispensation to be granted to any of the Romish orders to Preach, Speak, or write ag.t the now Established Church of England amongst other Protestors ag.t Rome purposely to make England Odious to them, and that they may retayne their

Assistances promised them in case of any Princes Invasion, and the Parties so Lycenced and Indulged (dispensed with) to be deem=
=ingly as one of them, and not to be either Taxed, checkt, or Excom=
=municated for so doing, and further for the better assurance of this Party so Lycenced, and Indulged, the Party to change his name least he be Discovered, and to keep a Quaternal Correspond=
=ence with any of the Cardinalls. Arch Bps. Bps. Abbotts, Priors or other of the Chief Monastorys, Abbey's &c. wch Quaternal Correspondence shall not only give the Pope Intellegence of Hereticall Conspiracy, but be a sure assurance of their fidelity to Rome. /

This Proposall was much debated in the Councell wch caused some of the Councell to say, how shall We prevent it, in Case any of the parties so Lycensed, flinch from us and receive a good reward and fall off from our Correspondency. —/

3 - It was then ordered that there should be Severall appointed for to watch the Parties so Lycensed and Indulged, & to give Intelligence to Rome of their Behaviour, which parties are Sworn not to Divulge to any of those so Lycensed or Indulged what they be, or from whence they came, but to be Strange, and to come in as one of their Converts, so that the Party shall be Cautious how and which way he bendeth. —

It was afterwards debated how it should be Ordered in Case any of the Heretical Ministry of England should become as they who had these Lycenses, and what should be done in yt Case. /

4 - It was then Answered by the Bishop of Wms that that was the Thing they aymed at, and that they desired no more than Seperation amongst the Heretics of England, and in soe doing In Case an Animosity be amongst them. The Church Established by the Horslick Queen (as they so brinded her Grace)

there

there would be the less to Oppose the Mother Church of Rome, when ever Opportunity Served, this reason of the Bishops pacifyd the whole Councell. /

5 — It was granted not only Indulgence and Pardon to the Party that should assault her Grace either in private or in Publick, or to any Cook, Brewer, Baker, or Christian, Vintner Grocer, Chyrurgeon, or any other Calling whatsoever that should or did make her away out of this World, a Pardon but an .... absolute remission of Sins to the heires of that Partyes family Sprang from him and a Perpetuall Annuity to them for ever, and the said heire to be never beholding to any of the Fathers for pardon, be they of what order soever unless it pleased himself, and to be one of those Privy Council whatsoever reigne Successively.

6 - It was ordered for the better assurance of further .... Intelligence to the See of Rome, to give Licenses to any that shall Swear to that Supremacy due Obedience and Allegiance to her Powers to dispence with Sacraments, Baptism, Marriages & other Ceremonyes of our now Established Church in England, that the Partyes so obliged may possess and Enjoy any office Imployment either Ecclesiastical Military or Civill, and to take such oths, as shall be imposed on them, provided that the said Oaths be — taken with a Reserve for to serve the Mother Church of Rome when ever Opportunity Serveth, and thereby in so doing the Act in Councell was passed, it was no Sin, but Meritorious — until Occasion served to the Contrary and that when it soe served for Romes Advantage the Party was absolved from this Oath —

7 — It was alsoe Ordered that all the Romish orders as well Regular as Secular to cherish all the Adherents of the Mother Church of Rome when ever Occasion Serveth to be

in

in readiness at the times that shall be Appointed and to - -
Contribute according to their Capacityes what in them lyeth
for the promotion of the Romish Cause. -/

8 — It is Ordered that the Romish Party shall propose
a Match for the Queen of the Catholick Princes for to -
further or Promote the Romish faith -./

9 — It is ordered upon pain of Excommunication and of a
perpetual Curse to light on the families and Posterityes of all
those of the Mother Church of Rome, who will not promote
or Assist by means of money or otherwise Mary Queen of
Scotlands prelence to the Crown of England. /

10 — It is alsoe ordered that every Romish Catholick within
England and Ireland or any of Englands Territoryes to Contribute
to those Romish Bishops Parish Priests &c. that are privately
or shall be by Rome Set over them to pay all the Church dutyes,
as if they were in Session upon pain of Excommunication of them
and their Posterity./

11 — It is ordered that the See of Rome do dispense with all
partyes of the Roman faith to Swear against Hereticks of Engld
or Elsewhere, and that not to be a Crime or an offence against
the Soul of the party, the Accuser taking the Oath with an
Intention to promote or advance the Roman Catholick Faith.

The Original being kept private in her Ma.tes Secret
Closet amongst other papers of Secrecy at that time not to be
published having a Correspondent at that time in Italy to send
her Maj.tie Intelligence of forreign Conspiracys & Contrivances.

The Lord Cecil his Memorials of Malachias a Malone an Irish Fryar who recanted during ye Government of Sr. John Perrot in that Kingdom and became a true Member of the Church of England Anno Dom 1584./

In the year of our Lord 1584. Sr John Perrot then Lord Deputy of Ireland taking his Progress into the Province of Connaught at wch time during his stay in that Province, there came unto his Lordsp a ffryar Carmelite named Malachias .... Malone by some called a Malone this Fryar was Brother to mac William Eughter, and had been of yt Order about 36 years even from the beginning of King Edward the 6th his Reigne. This said Malachias and Sr John had at this time great Consultations in private, after wch this fryar in the face of a whole .. Congregation met together in the Church of Gallaway called St Stephens did Renounce the Popes Supremacy and the Religion of the Church of Rome./

At this Recantation he first entred into the Church in his fryars Weeds, saying to the Congregation these words Peccavi contra Deum Creatorem meum, Reginam ac contra Leges Regnorum ejus, then taking of his fryars Weeds, he said, away with these Cloaks of Sin. I will Cloath my self with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Now good People bear Witnesse from henceforth I conform my self to the Religion Establish

in

in these her Majesties Dominions proclaimed by her Majestie and her Parliament of England and Ireland.

At this time several of the Roman Catholick Fryars and Jesuits, lurking about that City of Gallway had a design against this Malachias, which Sr. John perceiving would not permit him to remaine in that Province, but took Special care of him and so brought him up to Dublin, where he was . . . carefully look't after and lay among the Lord Deputy's Servts The Lord Deputy allowing unto him a certain allowance for his Maintenance during his Governmt. of that her Maties . . Realm of Ireland. —/

Sr John Perrot being this year absent from Dublin three Monthis, and odd dayes returned thither with this Fryar upon the 11 of October following, and so gave her Matie & the Lords of the Council here an Acct. of this Progress amongst wch this Accot. of Malachias was alsoe. /

Upon St Simon and Judes Feast being the 28th of October and in the same Month, Sr John, the Lord Chancellor. The Arch Bpp of Dublin, the Primate of Armagh, the — Cheif Judges and others of her Maties Council being assembled in the Castle of Dublin this said Malachias (as appears by y.e their Letters unto the Lords here of her Majesty's Council) . . . having Acquainted Sr John and that Council of Special mres and Discoveries wch he had to reveal to them, he was called for to appear before them. at wch time he declared how he — had been a Grievous Traytor to God and to her Majestie.

&

and then Delivered this Declaration following in Writing having got Mr. ffenton to write the same Faire, that the Lord Deputy and Council may read the same the Easier./

I Malachias Malone born at Ballintob-ber in the County of Mayo Anno Xti 1522 In the yeare of our Lord Jesus Christ 1548 upon the Assumption of ovr Blessed Lady receed the Order of the Mount Carmel called .. generally ffryars Carmelites, and became a Member of yt Order, of the Convent of Ballinsmale in the said County, continuing therein for the Space of 12 yeares before I departed from thence, afterwards in the year 1561 went into Cevill in Spain in the Company of Thomas Lynch, Garret Fitzgerald, of mine own Order, also in the Company of my Cosin James Malone — John Bourke, Philip Corvine, and Thady o Bryan, who in the City of Cevill took on them the order of St ffrancis. I .. tarried in Cevill about two years and from thence I Journyed towards ffrance and coming into the City of Paris, I met with Several of my Country Faulks who Civilly used me, and at that time I was Employd by Ludovic * ffreake one of the order of Jesus to Convey .. certain Papers of Instrucons unto Shane o Neale, then Stirring in the Province of Ulster, which I safely delivered unto him from ffather ffreake the Contents hereof were to set up his Title which his Ancestors Claimed in

* This ffreake was Cozin Gorman to Edmond ffreake Bp of the See of Rochester

yt.

that Province, and not to make any Conditions with the Englis
unless it were upon great Advantage, or in great Extremitie,
for ffrance and Scotland both should assist him when he raised
up that Country. -/

After I had preced these Instrucons he produced
the Bp of Romes Bull of Indulgence and Liberty unto all
those who Undertook to Succour and assist that Mother Church
of Rome, the Contents be these -/

PIUS the Servant of the Servants of God &c.
Whereas We have found and daily find Heresies increasing
in Several Colonies, Principalities, Realmes and Countries . . .
Subject unto the Sacred Seev of St Peter, our Predecessor, and they falling
from and deserting our Jurisdiction, with their Blasphemies and
railing Writings ag.t us Our Ceremonies and Apostolique . . .
Jurisdictions and Priviledges granted unto us and our Successors from
God, and formerly generally Acknowledged by Emperors, Kings
and Princes to be ours and our Predecessors due and right, We
therefore (in the name of the Holy Trinity, of the Blessed Mother
of God the Virgin Mary, of St Peter of St Paul, In the name of
the holy Host of Heaven, of the Archangells, Angells, of the
Holy Apostles, Saints and Blessed Martyrs) do Anathematize
all Hereticks living Trading or Travelling in or amongst the
same, wheresoever dispersed over the face of the Earth. We further
Will and Authorize the Wise and Learned of our Ecclesiasticks
Expert in Divine Science to Labour, Endeavour and Devise -

all

all manner of Devises to be Devised to abate Asswage & Confound those Heresies repugnant to our Sacred Laws, that thereby those Hereticks might be either recalled to Confess their Crimes and Acknowledge our Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or that a Total Infamy may be brought upon them and their Posterities by a Perpetual Discord and Contention amongst themselves; by - wch means they may either Speedily perish by Gods Wrath or continue in Eternal differences to the reproach of Jew, Turk Heathen, nay to the Devills themselves: GIVEN at Rome the 6th Ide of May, Anno primo Pontif:

Pius V.tus —

The Copy of this Bull of Indulgence and Comission was Translated into English by a Learned Lenman named John Warham Nephew to William Warham some time Arch Bp of Canterbury After I had got a Copy of this Bull Mr Speake and I discoursed ... concerning the same. Because I thought it Impossible to overthrow the Protestants, unless it were by force of Arms, but he replyed that it was Easy to do it, otherwise by telling me that this Bull dispensed with the Divisor for Devising new Tenets, Doctrines and Ceremonies, nay that it Dispensed to marry after an Heretical Law, provided that the Devise intended, was to promote the Advancemt of Rome, and that Marriage as they performed was no Marriage but a Venial Sin.

Then

Then I made Answer in Case these Men be taken with this kind of life, and totally fall from Rome, what will you do then? He told me after this manner to the best of my Remembrance, of those who Undertook to serve the Mother Church entred their names in the Chief Convents of their Several Orders, and yt in their Comissions they Generally have three or four Names in Case they be Discovered, and that when they have Intelligance they may fly to another place, and still keep Correspondence to the Convents. I demanded of him wch Sorts had the granting of these Lycences, and he told that Pope Pius had granted them to the Wiser and most Learned Sort of the order of St. Dennick, St Francis and of his own Order, of the Society of Jesus and that they were to keep every Order a Quarternal Correspondance every Quarter at least, with the Convents of these Orders, which upon generall Assemblies were to be shown as Signal Testimonies of their Fidelity to the See of Rome./

I told him that it was worth my Journey coming out of Ireland for to Travel, because I had Learned much Experience, and should becomming for the Future, To which he said, We be by the Hereticks put to our Shifts every day more than ... other and must therefore try our Skill to be even with them./

I Demanded what could it availe the Church of Rome, to Set up so many Heresies, seeing that the Divisors dare not openly Acknowledge the Supremacy of Rome, but be forced to rail at her and her Pope./

he

He replyd when they raile at Rome, and their hearts are Contrary it is no Sin, they may mean Rome and name it as it was in the Antient Roman dayes, and also the word Pope for the word in Latin (Papa) is as much as to say a Pepp, So that he may mean One of their Bishops, and as for availing to the See of Romes Advantage, it furthereth it much in Severall Respects, first as it maketh Breaches with Hereticks it hindreth Uniformity in ye Church of England, Secondly it is a great hindrance from perverting Roman Catholicks to turn away from their Principles And Lastly whenever the Church of Rome shall have a design to Destroy heresie She will never want Intelligence having one or more of these Wisemen amongst these Several Sorts of Hereticks.

Then I asked him how shall We be able to know the Matios Secrets, and the Intents of the Church of England, he said We have also Dispensed with that, and Several of that Church have either a Roman Catholick Wife, or the Wife a Roman Catholick Husband, or they if both Hereticks perhaps keep ... Roman Catholick Servants, which are bound to Obey the Mother Church, whenever Commanded.

I Intreated Mr Streake to give me a Copy of ye Heads of the Directions that were given by those who were Lycensed to perform what this Bull had permitted, which was thus.

They are permitted to Marry upon two Acct.s, first — because they might not be Suspected, and because Heretically

marriage

Marriage is no Marriage as their Matrimonial Ceremonies be contrary to the Romish Orders. ~/

Severall of these are to take diverse Callings according to their Inclinations, yet to Preach and Expound, and in Case they ..... be asked upon what Grounds they came to this Science, they must reply by the Spirit of God by Revelation, or by ... Searching the Scriptures./

In Case they be asked upon wt Grounds they take upon them to Preach, they must reply, We preach not but teach, and in Case they ask why then do ye Teach, ye must reply because the Sons of the Prophets did teach, so did Jehosophat and his Princes, likewise did the Disciples before Christs Resurrection, also the Scribes and Pharisees, and diverse in the Church of Corinth, and these were not Church men ~/

If they say by this means Every man may Preach that Listeth, you must reply, I could wish, We were Preachers & Prophetts, because Moses wished all the Lords people were Prophets ~/

If We should but make but one or two Divisions ... amongst the English Hereticks, it were all in Vain and Labour lost, And this the Councell of Trent a little before their Dissolucon left to our Society to handle, who from Paris, Rome and Several Places of Italy Corresponded with Each other, and Concluded yt Rome herselfe had not continued in that Splendor as she hath done hitherto. In case her Popes and Councils had not brought in Novelties, to please peoples Phantasies by wch means

it

it Confounded the Capacities of the Laicty and Comon Sort as were not permitted to read and Search the Scripture. But by reason the Hereticks of England and other Provinces permitted them to read, it was Necessary before they were well grounded in their Principles to preach Varieties unto them, to sowe the Doctrine of freewill, that their Children should not be Baptized till they came to age, To others a Monarchy of Earthly happiness after this Temporal life, That the righteousness of Man depends not upon the faith of Christ, but upon Charity and affliction, and that any gifted Man may either give or receive the Sacrament. ~

All these and Severall other Observations as shall daily Spring forth must the Undertaker to perform Outwardly with great fervency without Swearing for thereby ye will not be Suspected, or discover'd, for yt our Method being duly Observed will absolve ye and hide their Designs Designed.

Then receiving these Instructions I left Paris & Journyed, and came to Callis, from thence I Sayled into .... Scotland and so came for Ireland, where I gave the paper .. delivered unto me by Father Sreake unto Shane O Neale, wch was in the year of Christ 1564.

Judgements falling on the head of Shane o Neale for his Treachery and Rebellion agt. our Sovereigne Lady the

Queen

Queen, I said, within my selfe, God doth not prosper these unjust meanes, yet continuing still in my Profession of ye Order of Mount Carmel. I perceived alwayes the Roman Catholicks projects to fail them which smote my Conscience very often, So that I resolved to repent that I might lay my Bones in the Grave in peace, with hopes of a joyfull . . . . Resurrection, when I and all Mankind shall come before our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, before whose Tribunal all must appeare and receive according to their Works and faith in him alone. Witnesse my hand this 28th of October in the yeare of our Lord 1584.

Malachias Malone

All Original being sent to her Ma:tie and Councill here by Sr John Perrot then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and yt conteth as a Signal assurance of his hearty Reformation to the Protestant Church of England now Established.

Information de Louise Charlotte de Courteille

Il y a environ deux ans que le S^r de Courteille officier François Refugié logeoit dans Newport-Street chez un Perruquier nommé Perblin, où une fille nommée Marie Shepherd agée d'environ 22 ans venoit tous les jours Travailler chez un tailleur François Papiste nommé Fontaine. Elle est petite fille d'un ministre de Norwich, & si fort Zélée pour la Religion Papiste qu'elle a embrassée depuis quelques années à la persuasion d'un Jésuite nommé Cone, qu'elle fait sa principale occupation, et son grand mérite de faire des Prosélytes. C'est ainsi qu'elle seduisit, il y a quelque temps, une jeune fille qui a disparu, & qu'on croit estre passé en France. Elle a perverti de mesme un jeune garçon aagé de 15 ou 16 ans, nommé Gabriel Douglas qui estoit apprentif dudit Perblin, & qui s'en est allé depuis peu en Portugal./

Cette Convertisseuse ne fut pas longtemps à faire connoissance avec la fille aisnée dud. S^r de Courteille, qui n'avoit alors que 12 ans. Elle l'attira par ses caresses dans la chambre de la dam^elle Fontaine, où elle commença tout aussitost à luy parler de Religion. Cette jeune Dam^elle, qui estoit assez bien instruite pour son aage, se Défendoit bien; mais l'autre Secondée par la Dam^elle Fontaine revenoit toujours à la charge, l'engageoit tous les jours dans des disputes de Religion, luy faisoit de Belles promesses, la fourroit de Reliques & d'agnus dei qui devoient la garantir de tous maux, & luy fournissoit des livres de Controverse que cette jeune fille naturellement Studieuse lisoit avec beaucoup d'avidité. Ces Conversations & ces Lectures commencerent à luy jetter des doutes & des Scrupules dans l'esprit, qui l'empeschoient de dormir, & qui altérèrent beaucoup sa santé. Enfin ces deux Cigottes ne cesserent jamais de l'inquieter par des frayeurs, par des promesses, par des contes de prétendus miracles, qu'elle n'eust succombé, & qu'elle ne leur eust promis de changer de Religion. Elles la menèrent à la messe, où elle continua d'aller aussi assidüement qu'il luy fut possible pendant

près

près de Six mois, après quoy elles luy firent faire abjuration dans la Chapelle de l'Ambassadeur de l'Empereur, entre les mains d'un Prestre nommé Soulié, qui luy promit de la faire bientost passer en France.

Tout cela s'estoit passé à l'insceu de son père & de sa mère qui estans chargés d'un grand nombre de petits enfans, n'avoient pas eu toute l'attention qu'il eust esté à souhaiter sur la conduite de leur fille; mais comme ils commençoient à la soupçonner, & qu'ils la preßerent un jour au retour de la messe de leur déclarer d'où elle venoit, elle leur avoüa qu'elle avoit changé de Religion. Cet aveu les surprit & les affligea sensiblement, & les obligea à l'observer de si près dans la suite, qu'elle n'eut plus la liberté de sortir, ni d'entretenir aucun commerce avec les Papistes, & ils travaillerent à la désabuser des erreurs & des superstitions du Papisme avec tant de succès, que par la grace de Dieu elle en est entiérement revenüe, & qu'elle a demandé pardon à dieu & à eux de sa faute. Elle a aussi depuis cetemps là tesmoigné publiquement sa repentance dans le Consistoire de la Savoye, & après y avoir renouvellé ses Vœux de vivre & mourir dans la profession de la Religion Protestante, où elle a eu le bonheur de naistre & d'estre élevée, elle y a receu la Communion.

Depuis que cette jeune Damelle n'eut plus la liberté de sortir, Ladisle Shepherd est venüe plusieurs fois dans un cabaret vis à vis la maison dudit Sr de Courteille chercher l'occasion de luy parler, qu'elle n'a trouvée qu'une seule fois. Elle la sollicita de s'en aller avec elle, luy disant qu'elle avoit trouvé une place pour elle, où elle ne manqueroit de rien, & elle luy a encore instament réïteré les mesmes sollicitations depuis peu, l'ayant rencontrée par hazard dans la rüe./

Elle

Elle a aussi fait tous ses efforts pour gagner le fils aisné dudit Sr de Courteille, qui n'estoit aagé que de 10. ans; et elle l'a mené deux ou trois fois à la messe avec sa Sœur; Et comme son aage n'estoit pas Susceptible de grands raisonnements de Controverse, ... l'argument qui commençoit à faire impression sur son esprit, estoit qu'il pourroit un jour devenir Pape.

Jurat 3tio die Aprilis
1710. coram me
Tho: Browne.

Louison Charlotte
de Courteille

A Translation of the foregoing Information

The Information of Louise Charlotte de Courteille.

About 2. Years since Mr. Courteille a French Officer Refugee lodg'd in Newport Street at a Perriwigg Makers call'd Perblin, where a Girl named Mary Shepheard about 22. Years of Age came every day to work at a Taylor's who was a French Papist named Fountaine. She is the Daughter of a Minister at Norwich, and so very Zealous for the Romish Religion which She has Embraced a few years since at the perswasion of a Jesuite Called Cane, that She makes it her principall Study & great Merit to gain Proselites. 'Tis thus that she has seduced sometime since a Young Woman that is since withdrawn, and 'tis believed is gone to France. She has likewise perverted a Boy about 15. or 16. Years of age Named Gabriel Douglass, that was prentice with the said Perblin, and who is sometime since gone to Portugal. Her Conversion was not long before She made it Known to the Eldest Daughter of the said Courteile that was then but 12. Years of age. She inticed her by her Insinuations to the Chamber of Mrs Fontaine where She imediatly talk'd to her of Religion; The young Girle that was well enough instructed for her age, defended her self well, but

the

the other Seconded by Madm Fontaine still renewed the Charge, engagd her every Day in disputes of Religion, made her faire promises, furnishd her with Relieques & Agnus Deis, that would cure her imediatly of all diseases and furnishd her with Books of Controversies which this young Girle being Naturaly Studeous read with great Cagerness. These Conversations & Lectures began to encrease doubts & Scruples in her Spirit, that hindred her Sleeping, & very much indisposd her. And thus these two Begotts never ceased to disturb her with Threats & promises by tales of pretended Miracles which she could not overcome, and promised to Change her Religion: They brought her to the Mass where she continued to go as often as possible for about Six Months. After which they made her make her Abjuration in the Empr: Chappel, in the hands of a Priests called Joulie, who promised her in a Short time to go to France. All this Rapned without the Knowledge of her Father & Mother, who were Charged with many Small Children and could not give all the attention they might Have wishd upon the Conduct of their Daughter, but as they began to Suspect her & pressd her one Day, as she returned from Mass, to declare to them whence she came, She assured them she had Changed her Religion; This declaration surprized them and much afflicted them, and obliged them to observe her for the future, that after that she had no more Liberty to goe out nor entertain any Commerce with the Papists, and they laboured to make her Sensible of the Errors & Superstitions of Popery. with such Success, that by the Grace of God they Entirely recovered her, so that she asked Pardon of God & them, for her fault; She has likewise Since that made known publickly her repentance in the Consistory of the Savoy and after having renewed her Vows of Living and Dying in the Protestant Religion wherein She has had the Happiness of being Born and brought up, and She there received the Sacrament.

Since,

Since, this Young Woman has not had the Liberty of going abroad, the said Sheppheard has come several times to a Publick House, overagainst the House of the said Mr Courteille to endeavour to Speak to her, but found her but once, and Solicited her to go with her, Saying, She had found a Place for her, where She should want nothing, and She has lately repeated the same Solicitations as She by accident met her in the Street.

She has likewise used her utmost Efforts to gain the Eldest Son of the S.r Courteille that was but 10. Years of age, and She brought him two or three times to Mass with his Sister, and as his age was not Capable of great controversies the argument they began to use to make an Impression upon his Spirit, was, that he might one Day become Pope.

Jurat 3.o die Aprilis 1710.
Coram me
Tho: Browne

Louison Charlotte
de Courteille

Reported 16 July - 1712.

In the County of Cumberland several persons of the most Considerable Familyes and Estates have been perverted to the Popish Religion since the Restoration of K. Charles the Second. There is lately a very remarkable Instance of Sr Henry Fletcher Barrt., whose ffather Sr George Fletcher was Knt. of the Shire for upwards of 30 yeares till he dyed in the yeare 1700, and was always firm to the Church of England and a Steady Opposer of the Popish Interest. No Sooner was Sr George dead, but his Son Sr Henry Fletcher ownd himself to be a Papist, he was for some time

before Suspected, but from that time he began to appeare as Zealous for that Interest, as any of the Antient Roman Catholicks of the Country. Do. kept Popish Priests at his house, bought rich Plate for his Chappell, was reputed to have a design to enter into Religious Orders, and to remitt Considerable Sumes to the Popish Seminarys abroad. he had above 2000 ℔ Annum Reall Estate, and a Consider-able personall one, and might have been chosen Kt. of the Shire if he had continued a Protestant, but he spent his time & his money in advancing the Popish Interest. And whether it was that he had been several times disappointed in the hopes he had conceived of seeing the Pretender settled in this Kingdom or yt the Priests and Jesuits had prevailed upon him in order to gett into their hands his Personall Estate which could not be less yn 20000, About October 1710 he retired to a Religious house in Flanders, having first Disinherited his Protestant Heires. Viz: his own Sisters Children, and given his whole reall Estate to a Roman Catholick of his own Name, a very Remote if any Relation at all, putting him into Imediate possion without a power of Revokation, reserving only 200 ℔ Annum for himselfe for life and some small Legacyes, if any thing further was reserved, it must be Clandestinely for Superstitious Uses. Sr. Henry Fletcher carryed away all his personall Estate beyond Sea, and being lately dead, it was left in the Hands of Popish Priests.

Mrs Barbara Lowther youngest Daughter of the Rt. Honble the late Dr Viscount Lonsdale (who dyed in the yeare 1700 being then Dr Privy Seale to the late K. William) was about 2 years after her ffathers death she being then very Young Seduc'd to marry a Popish Gentn: Mr Howard of Corby in Cumberland. She soon after declared her self a Papist, & is now as great a Bigott as any in that Country. /

To our Beloved Son, the Pious Michael Le Tellier, of the Society of Jesus; Confessor of the most Christian King.

Clement XI: Pope.

Reported 4th Nov.r 1712

Report 5 Nov.r

To our beloved Son. Greeting. In what ... "particular manner the Catholick Religion, is, upon the just Grounds, Struck at, "in the Negociations held at Utrecht, by those who use all their Diligence "and power, to the end the almost Sole Article of the Ryswick Treaty which "is in favour of the Catholicks, Namely, the fourth may be Expressly ... "repealed and Annulled, is We suppose superabundantly known, to you; "seeing the demands of diverse Princes on that Subject, are publick, and "have been everywhere dispersed: And We cannot at all doubt, that the "most Christian King, by whose Influence in particular the Sd Article "came to be inserted in the Treaty of Ryswick, will use his Care, power, & "Pious Zeal, that the ascribed Endeavours of Hereticks may be fruitless. "However We Judge it Necessary, besides several other means used by us "for the same purpose, to Admonish you, in whose Zeal for the Lord We "have great Confidence as with the deepest Expressions of Paternal Love "We do hereby Admonish and Conjure you, to Sollicite and incite by your "Ernest Counsells the most Christian King and his Ministers, to withstand "the Efforts of the aforesaid Hereticks, in such a time of Need, with ... "such Vigour and Constancy, that in the said Negociacons nothing may "pass to the Detriment of our Holy Religion, and it's Promoters &c.

Given at Castle Gandolfo.
June 25: 1712.

Monsieur

Dunkirk - 30: Sept: 1712.

Reported 4 Nov: 1712

J'ay bien receu votre petyt billet du 23.me courant Inclus dans celle de Mons.r votre Neveu; Je suis bien aise que ma Lettre vous ait fait quelque plaisir. Vous en demandez une plus circonstanticé, Mais Dieu veut que je la Comence par une Circonstance qui m'a fait Jetter depuis ce Matin bien des Larmes. Je me flatois de voir nos pauvres frères delivrés durant mon Sejour en cette Ville, mais Dieu en a determinéz autrem.t. La Nuit . . . derniére entre 11. et 12. on les a Enlevés chargés de Chaines dans des . . . . Bâtiments de Pêcheurs, et Conduit à Calais pour les mener de Iéi à Marseille. Je ne Sçay si ce sera parterre; un d'eux a Seulement eu le temps d'écrire le Billet Suivant à un de mes Amis qui est ici de Londres./

" Adieu Mon Cher Monsieur, Les Larmes à l'œuil. La
" Jalousie de Nos Tirans, et Leur haine pour la Vraye Religion Nous
" arrachent d'entre les Bras de la Puissance de la Reine; Adieu . . .
" dérechef, nos Persecuteurs ne nous feront Jamais oblier de prier
" Dieu pour vous et pour tous nos Cher Amys &c.a

" Tous mes frères vous Saluent. Nous alons à Calais, et de là à
" Marseille chargés de fer.

Je suis allé ce Matin pour les Voir à mon ordinaire, et dabord que lón m'a dit qu'ils n'y étoient plus, j'ai Supposéz qu'ils étoient delivrés. Mais hélas! ils ne sont pas encore au bout de leurs Souffrances, et on ne . . . manquera pas de leur faire payer bien cher les douceurs qu'ils ont eu icy.

Je Croi8 vous avoir dit que le Service divin se fait icy dans un Magasin en ville, et dans la Citadelle chez le Comandant; notre Garnison avoit d'abord pris possession d'une Chappelle dans la ditte Citadelle, mais aussi-tôt que la Cour de France le Sceut, ils furent obligés de la quiter et de prendre le dit Magasin en ville. Notez, qu'ils ne se servent pas de la . .

ditte

dite Chappelle, Mais Seulement pour qu'elle ne Soit pas prophanée par des Hérétiques: quoy! on se réjouira pour un place, où il ne nous est pas permis de prier dieu, que où il plaira à Louis 14. An reste cette Garnison ~~beaucoup sont malades ce qui reste~~ n'a pas beaucoup besoin d'Eglise, beaucoup sont Malades, et ce qui reste ont peu de Religion. Le Jeu, le Cabaret, et le Bordel, est ce qu'il leur faut pour la plus part, c'est ce que ces gens-ici disent. Il y a peu de Zèle chez les Huguenots: on Enterre nos morts sur l'esplanade, vous jugez bien que l'on ne les metra pas en terre Sainte.

A Translation of the foregoing Letter.

Dunkirk 30: Sept.r 1712

Sr

I recd your Lre of the 23 Curr.t: inclosed in that of yo.r. Nephew; I am very glad that my Lre gave you any pleasure, you desire me to send you more Circumstances, but God is pleased that I begin this Letter w.th a Circumstance which caused me to shed abundance of Tears this Morning: I flatter'd my self to see our poor Brethren set at Liberty during my Sojourning in this Towne, But God hath determin'd otherwise Last night between 11: & 12 they were put in Chains into flatting Boats and Conducted to Calais, in order to be Sent to Marseilles, but I don't know whether by Land or noe, one of 'em had only time to write the following Billett to one of my London friends who is here. -

" Adieu my Dear friend, the Tears from the Eye, the Jealousie of
" our Tyrants, and their hatred for the true Religion, has Stolen us from
" the Armes of the Queen's power, Adieu once more, Our persecutions
" will never make us forgett to pray to God for you, and all our Dear
" friends &c.a All our Brethren Salute you, We are going to Calais
" and from thence to Marseilles loaden with Iron. /

I went this morning to see 'em at the usuall place, and immediately they told me they were not there, upon which I Suppos'd they were at Liberty. But alas! they are not yet at an end of their Sufferings, They will not fail to make them pay Dear for the kindnesses that they meet with here.

Without I had told you that Divine Service is performd at a Magazine in the Town, and at the Governor's house in the Citadell. Our Garrison did indeed take possion of the Chappell in the Citadell, But the French Court no sooner heard of it, but We were Obliged to quitt it, & take the said Magazine in the Town. Note, they don't make use of the said Chappell but forbid our using it, to prevent it's being Prophan'd by Heriticks. What! shall We rejoyce for a place where We are not permitted to pray to God, but as it pleases Lewis the 14th: As for the Garrison they have not much occasion for a Chh, abundance are Sick, and the rest have very little Religion; The Plays, the Taverns, and the Bawdy houses take up most of their time, so that the people here say, These Huguenots have very little Zeal; they bury our dead upon the Glasses, and you may well Imagine that they won't Suffer us to be buryed in Holy Ground./

An Account of English Seminaries in Popish Countries abroad, and how maintain'd by English Estates. –

The more fully to demonstrate the strength of the Papists in England I shall in the first place give you an Account of their Strength abroad. –

In the second place of their Strength at home, Their Strength abroad is apparent from their Numbers of Religious houses, in which the Enemies of our Church and State are Educated.

Here

Lisbon

Here is a Colledge of Secular English Priests in Numb. about 40. their President is Matthias Watkinson./

Here is also a Monastry of English Nuns of the Order of S.t Bridgett their Community ——— 30.

Also a Convent of Irish Dominican Fryars in Number ——— 16.

Also Dominican Nuns of the same Country with a Colledge of Secular Irish Priests under the Government of Portugueze Jesuites in Number about. ——— 13.

Validolid in Spain

Twelve Secular Priests under the Governm.t of Spanish Jesuites, an English Jesuite is the Minister in the house who is next to the Rector

Madrid.

An English Colledge under the Government of Spanish Jesuites, an English man is the Minister in the house. N.o ——— 8.

A Scotch and Irish Colledge.

Seville.

An English Colledge under the Government of Spanish Jesuites.

S.t Lucar.

A small Colledge of English called S.t Georges

Bilboa.

A House whereof Father Anthony is Chief.

Paris

In the Suburbs of S.t James is a Convent of English Benedictine Monkes, whose prior is William Hitebook, They are in Numb.r 24

A Monastry of Visitation Nuns, otherwise Blue Nuns. Number - 20.

A Monastry of the Nuns of the Order of S.t Augustine, the Nuns are in Number ——— 60

The Pensioners as many./

A Monastry of Benidictine Nuns, in Number ———

A Colledge of Irish Secular priests, call'd Mountague Colledge.

A Colledge of Scotch Secular Priests.

Near Paris a Convent of English discalced, alias bare Legg'd Carmelite Fryars./

Doway-

A Colledge of Secular priests and Students. Number about . . . . 150.

A Convent of Benedictine Monks. Number ——— 25

A Colledge in the Convent of English Youths, they have been known to be ——— 59

A Convent of Franciscan Friers Numb: ——— 60.

A Scotch Colledge of Jesuites.

Blois in France.-

A Nunnery./

Pontois in France.-

A Monastry of Benedictine Nuns under the Direcons of Jesuits.

Dunkirk

A Monastry of Benedictine Nuns comonly called the Rich Dames, under the Direcon of Jesuits.-

A Monastry of poor Clares.

Gravelin-

A Monastry of English poor Clares.

Flanders

A Monastry of discalced alias Bare Legg'd Carmelite Nuns.

Two other Monasties of Augustine Nuns./

Burnham near Brussels.

A Convent of Dominican Fryars founded by Cardinal Howard

Near that.

A Monastry of English Dominican Nuns./

Neare that

A Convent of Carmelite Fryars.

Arras in Flanders

A Monastry of poor Clares./

Lovaine

A Colledge of Dominican ffryars
A Colledge of Irish Caputchins

Newport in Flanders

A Convent of Carthusian Monks, N°. 12, under Wm Ball - Chaplin to the late King James.

Cambray

A Monastry of Benedictine Nuns, under the Direcon of the - Monks of the same Order, Number - 30.

Leige

A Monastry of Canonesses Regulars of the order of S^t. Augustin
A Colledge of English Jesuites consisting of 180.

Ghent

A Colledge of Jesuits - Numb. 6.
A Nunnery.

Bruges -

A Monastry of Nuns of the third Order of S^t ffrancis N°. 30.
A Monastry of Augustine Nuns. -

S^t Omers.

A Colledge of Jesuits about 30 with 180 English Scholars

Lanspring in Germany.

An Abby of Benedictine Mbnks with an Abbot - N°. 30.

Defulward in Lorraine

A Convent of Benedictine Monks. Number 16.

Rome

A Colledge of Secular Priests under the Government of the Englis
Jesuits.

A Scotch Colledge.—

By this List you see the Number of the Religious houses & Seminarys
abroad, and the Numbers of persons therein may be easily concluded
is full as many if not more than are Educated in the Universities of . . .
England Scotland and Ireland: for thô the Protestant Clergy of those
Kingdoms are de facto in posſion of the Ecclesiasticall Bonefices, yet the
Popish Clergy affirm themselves to be the true Bishops of all the ———
Dioceſes and Churches in her Majesties Dominions, and do beyond Sea
keep a form of Church Government in England by making and appointing
Bishops and Priests for every Spriek and Living in England and these
they account to be the Lawfull Clergymen; because they are admitted
by the Authority of the Pope, whom they own to be the head of the ———
Church in England, by which act they renounce all Allegiance and ——
obedience to the Kings and Queens of England, as by Consent and Act
of the people they are head of the Church and State, that these Monastrys
Convents, and other Religious Houses are kept up for the Destruction of
the Govermt., the Laws and Liberties of Englishmen, is apparent from
the Plotts and Contrivances which have been formd in those places,
and afterwards executed in England, and the Priests & Emiſsaries ——
Educated therein, upon their Admiſsion are Sworn to the Subversion
of the Protestant Religion in England, as appears by this Oath they
all take at their Admittance. —/

I. A. B. Collegiate of the English Seminary, duly considering
the great Benefit which Almighty God has bestowd upon me, and
that especially he hath drawn me out of the Country infected w.th

Heresie

Heresie, and made me [illegible] of his true Catholick Church, & desiring to shew my self not altogether Ungratefull unto God's so great Mercy. I have freely decreed to Consecrate and offer up my Self — wholly to his Divine Service, for attaining as much as in me Lyeth to the end of the said Colledge: And I do promise and Confirm by this my Oath, unto Almighty God, that I am and shall ever be most ready in Mind, by the assistance of his Holy Grace, to receive holy Orders in due time, and to return into England, there to gain Souls, which soever the Superior of this Colledge shall think good by virtue of his Office to Comand me thereunto.

You see here the Obligacons upon Papists to destroy our Church and State. If English man would but consider the — Vast Summes of money that are remitted yearly out of England to — maintain and succour such who are bred up for no other purpose but to cutt our Throats. might with ease have made a Discovery of the Funds appointed for the Maintenance of these Seminaries. I shall as fairly as possible demonstrate in the next place the Strength of the Papists in England. —/

The Jesuits Estate in England is not computed at less than — 300000 ℔ Anum. The three Popish Bishops have Cantond our — Kingdom in Provinces, and as pretended Bishop Layborn has London and the Counties about it for his Share, so the Bishop Gifford has the West end Wales, And their Bishop Smith the Northern parts, where they Exercise all the parts of their ffunctions without Controul./

Not one popish Gentleman in England without a popish Priest in his house, when it cannot be denied but there is at least 100 — Jesuits, Franciscans, and proportionably of the Benedictins Dominicans, Caputchins, Carmelites, and of the Secular Priests

at

at this time in England · They have their provincials, and Superiors, keep in one Popish great Mans house, or other, their yearly Synods and visitations, and hold their Triennial Chapters for the choosing those — Provincials, and are in as much method here as even in Rome or France

They have their Popish Schools in London, and too many places; They have their Numneryes at York for Instance, and at Hamersmith, and the latter Nunns live in hopes of better Accomodations at a Noble — house not far from them, which I think is called Sion house, and they say belongs to the Nuns of St Bridgett.

A Copy of the Confession of ffaith — made by the most Serene Princess Elizª of Wolfenbuttle, now Queen of Spain extracted from the Original written with her own hand this 2d: Jan: 1707.

I beleive in the Holy Trinity, God the ffather, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, as it is written in the Creed of the Apostles - of Nice, and Athanasius. I have also been baptized in the Name of the Holy Trinity. I renewd my Baptismal Vow to the Holy Trinity, as soon as I arrivd to years of Discretion, renouncing the Devil and all his Works, and on the contrary promising to lead a just Religious and Holy life, so far as it lyes in my power by the assistance of the Holy Spirrit. I look upon the Holy Decalogue as the Rule of my Life; and I Esteem my Lords prayer taught us by Jesus Christ himself, the most necessary prayer according to the three Capitall Articles of the Christian ffaith, I Account the —

Baptisme

Baptism as the Sacrament of our Regeneration, and the Renovation of the Holy Ghost.

I beleive Confession and absolution which is given me by my ... Father Confessor, after that by a true Repentance, I have Confessed and acknowledged my Sins, to be as good and Efficacious, as if it had been given me by God himself. I beleive that in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, I receive the true blood of Jesus Christ to strengthen my faith, Comfort my Conscience, and amend my life. I beleive that my faith ought to be quickned by good and righteous Works, for faith without works, and Works without faith, is no more than a dead, Historical, and unprofitable faith. Finally I beleive that I shall be Justifyed and savd by the abundant Merit alone of Jesus Christ my only Redeemer, Helper, Reconciliator and mediator. In such a Belief I will both live and Dye. I beleive that Jesus Christ was Sent for that purpose by God the father, that he was made flesh, and was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Redeem and Deliver me lost and Undone Sinner from the power of the Devil, by the blood of Jesus Christ which cleanseth us from all Sin, and that whatsoever We Shall ask in his Name, he will both hear and grant it us, according to the promise which he made unto us by the Mouth of Truth, whatsoever ye Shall ask of the father in my Name, he will give it unto you.

My Grand father and Parents having for certain reasons judg'd it Convenient for me to be instructed in that which We Call the Roman Catholick Religion, and assuring me that nothing would be required of me ag.t my Consience, or contrary to that Confession of my faith. I freely and obediently submitt thereto, and will willingly receive the necessary Instrucons, in full assurance that nothing will be desired of me ag.t my Conscience or contrary to the Confession of my faith.

Copy of Monsr. Martinetts Certificate.

That I may give the Truth it's due, I certifie that being at Marseilles Surgeon Major in the Galley named the Brave I was present when the Protestants were Bastinadoed for refusing to kneel down and pull off their Caps while Mass was Sung And that I have seen them several times beaten with a Circle on the same Acco.t and because the Protestants have Continued in the same resolucon they let them alone.

Now the Custom being every year that by an Order from the Court a List be made of all the Slaves, that are under such Infirmityes as render them Invalid, which procures them their Liberty, about November last being at Dunkerque Surgeon Major of the Galley called the Triumphant I was Ordered to Examine all the Slaves and to make a report of their Infirmitys, among the Rest, I sett down in my List three Protestants, the first had a Compleat Herney, the Second was Asthmatick, & was very weak, the third Spitt blood and was so far Wasted that he was brought to the last Extremity having put them upon the List that they might receive the same Benefit as the others in the same Circumstances, when a Comissary of the Marine and the Bishop came for the Visitation, having sett down my List before them, they agreed that the s.d Protestants were really Invalids, but Examined the Cause of their Condemnacon The Comissary told me that it was not the Courts Intention the Protes=tants should Enjoy the same Priviledge and so their Names were taken out of the List; All which I do Certifie — London 1 Febry 1713.

Ex. Signd / Martinet.

Memoire de l'état des Eglises Reformées du Palatinat.

Il y en avoit 524. dans l'année 1585. mais depuis les Révolutions de Boheme, il y a eu un renversement étrange; jusques à ce que la paix de Westphalie retablit les choses dans l'état où elles étoient en 1618. En vertu de ce Traité de paix, toutes les Eglises, aussibien que l'Université de Heidelberg, devoient joüir de leurs revenus Ecclésiastiques.

Elles en ont joui jusques à l'année 1698. où S: A: E. à présent régnante a introduit l'Exercice appellé simultanée dans toutes les Eglises Reformées, que les françois n'avoient pas ruïnées.

En même tems on fit part du revenu Ecclésiastique des Reformez aux Lutheriens, et aux Cath: Romains, Ceux-cy qui se prétendent ... éxempts de la Jurisdiction séculiére, ont chicané & opprimé les Reformez.

Les Lutheriens dans une Diette de Ratisbone se sont intéressez pour les Reformez. Enfin le Roy de Prusse a obtenu un Interim; où, quoy qu'il paroisse avantageux aux Reformez, ils perdent deux ... Septiémes des Temples & revenus Ecclésiastiques du Bailliage de ... Gemersheim. -

On a affermé les revenus des Reformez, en sorte qu'il n'y en a pas assez, pour entretenir les Ministres. et les Maîtres-d'Ecole; l'Amodiateur ayant tout le profit par devers soy.

L'Université d'Heidelberg, quoyque par le Traité de Westphalie elle doive être toute composée de Reformez, a été obligée de recevoir 6. Jesuites Professeurs; savoir 3. en Théologie, un en Droit, et deux en Philosophie. Le Professeur Juridique Lapiste est aujourd'huy -

Recteur

Recteur; il a deux Collégues de sa Religion, qui sont aussi Conseillers de la Régence. On voit ce que deviendra enfin cette Université, si les Jésuites en sont les Maîtres.

Comme son A. E. a fait des échanges avec des Princes Catholiques c'est le moyen de perdre les Eglises, qui se trouvent dans les Domaines échangez.

On prie les Etats Reformez, et en particulier Sa Majeste Britanique de faire en sorte que dans le Traité de paix les Eglises Reformées . . soient rétablies dans leurs privilèges selon le Traité de Westphalie.

Que l'admodiation de leurs revenus soit abolie; et que S. A. se contentera des 6000. florins, qu'on a payez autrefois annuellement aux Eglises Reformées.

Que les Jésuites soient obligez de quiter l'Université de Heidelberg selon la paix de Westphalie.

Que dans les Domaines échangez les Reformez soient . . maintenus dans leurs privilèges selon la paix de Westphalie.

Qu'il y ait garentie pour les susdits Articles. ——.

A Translation of the foregoing Memorial

A Memorial concerning the State of the Reform'd Churches in the Palatinate. –

There were 524 Protestant Churches in the year 1585 But since the Revolucons in Bohemia they have been Strangely Overturn'd till the Treaty of Westphalia Established their affairs in y^e^ Condicon they were in, in the year 1618. By vertue of this Treaty all the Churches as well as the University of Heidelberg ought to Enjoy all their Ecclesiastical Revenues. –

And they did Enjoy them till the year 1698. when his Electoral Highness now reigning Introduced the Exercise called Simultanie – (i.e.) Alternately In all the Reformed Churches which were not – destroyed by the French, at the same time they gave part of the – Ecclesiastical Revenues of the Reform'd to the Lutherans & Papists.

These last who pretend themselves to be Exempt from the … Secular Jurisdicon have Trick'd and oppress'd the Reform'd. /

The Lutherans at a Dyet at Ratisbon Interested themselves for the Reform'd and at length the King of Prussia obtained an Interim, by which thô it seems advantagious to the Reform'd They lose 2/7 of the Churches and Ecclesiastical Revenues of the Baliwick of Gemorsheim. –

The Revenues of the Reform'd are Farm'd out in such a – manner that they are not Sufficient to Maintain the Ministers nor the Schoolmasters, The Farmer having all the Profit. /

The

The University of Heidelberg, Notwithstanding by the Treaty of Westphalia it ought to be altogether made up of Reformd has been obliged to receive Six Jesuit Professors (to wit) 3. in Divinity, 1. in Law and 2. in Philosophy. The Law Professor a Papist is at present the Rector of the University, he has two Collegues of his Religion which are also Councellors of the Regency, and one may Imagine what will in time become of the Universities If the Jesuits continue Masters./

As his Electoral Highness has made an Exchange with the Catholick Princes This is a means to destroy the churches which are in the Exchang'd Lordships. -

It is requested of the Reformd States, and particularly of Her Britannick Majtye to cause that the Reformd Churches be Reestablishid in their priviledges upon the Foot of the Treaty of Westphalia in the Peace now Negotiating. -

That the Farming out of their Revenues be abolished And that his Electoral Highness shall Content himself with 6000 Florins of Annum which were formerly paid to the Reformd Churches./

That the Jesuits shall be obliged to Quitt the University of Heidelberg according to the Treaty of Westphalia. -

That in the Exchang'd Lordships the Reformd shall be ..... Maintained in their priviledges according to the Treaty of Westphalia

And that there be Warrantees for the afores'd Articles.

Memoire pour nos Confesseurs qui Souffrent sur les Galeres. -

Nous ne pouvons douter que la Reine Ne soit parfaitement bien intentionnée pour la délivrance de nos pauvres Galériens; Mais comme les bonnes intentions de sa Majesté pourroient être traversées par le bruit que l'on fait courir qu'ils ne Souffrent pas pour la ... Religion, l'on a crû qu'il étoit important de détruire le cours de cette insinuation -./

La Méthode de nos ennemis a toujours été de dissimuler, autant qu'ils peuvent, le mal qu'ils nous font; on renouvelle le même Stratagème au Sujet de nos Galériens, en disant qu'il n'y en a aucun qui ait été condamné pour la Religion, et que lavrage cause de leur Supplice est leur désobéissance et leur rebellion. Certainement si en persistant dans dune Religion que le Prince n'approuve pas, si en se trouvant dans des assemblées pour prier Dieu ou pour Chanter ses loüanges, si en voulant se retirer dans les paijs étrangers pour y chercher la Liberté de conscience, si en montrant le Chemin à des personnes qui s'exposoient aux dangers de la retraitte, c'est désobéir au Prince, on ne peut nier que nos pauvres Galériens ne ayent désobéi, Mais c'étoit là le crime des Apôtres et des premiers Chrêtiens. On ne pense pas que rien n'est plus injurieux aux Martirs que d'insinuer par cette Conclusion qu'ils ont Souffert comme des Rebelles. On leur fait perdre à notre Occasion la gloire du Martire.

Il

Il n'est pas impossible que parmi tant de Protestans qui ètoi
en france il n'y en ait eu quelques uns assez malheureux pour
avoir mérité les Galères par quelque crime contre les bonnes . . .
moeurs. S'il y a de ces criminels, on ne demande rien pour eux,
encore qu'ils soient Protestans, si ce n'est que leur Religion ne soit
pas cause de l'aggravation de leur peine, et qu'ils ayent part,
comme les autres criminels, à la clémence du Prince.

On ne met pas dans cet ordre ceux que l'injustice de leurs
ennemis a couverts de honte, en faisant insérer dans leur . . . .
Condamnation des crimes, dont ils ne sont pas plus coupables —
que les prémiers Chrêtiens l'étoient des énormitez qui . . . .
faisoient le prétexte de leur condamnation: On pourroit aisément,
après quelque examen, discerner les Vrais Criminels d'avec ceux
que l'on a faussement accusez.

Mais nous avons deux Listes, par où l'on voit que quantité
de Protestans souffrent uniquement pour la Religion, même selon
les termes du Jugement qui les a condamnez. La prémiére Liste
contient les noms de dixneuf d'entre eux, qui étoient à Donkerque,
et que l'on a remenez de là à Marseille. Au dessous de chaque nom
on a mis un extrait du jugement. Nous avons ici des témoins qui
les ont veus à Donkerque, et qui ont pleuré sur leurs fers. L'autre —
Liste plus générale fut envoyée de Marseilles, il y a environ un an.
On y voit plus de trois cens Galériens, que leur seule Religion a
mis à la chaine. Leur nombre a augmenté depuis ce tems-là.

Comme

Comme les tristes Souffrances de ces pauvres gens durê[nt] depuis plus de 25. ans, elles sont d'une notorieté si publique qu'il est étonnant que l'on ait osé les revoquer en doute. On ne fait pas réflection que . . . quelques-uns d'entre eux ont été délivrez, et que ce sont autant de . . témoins de la vérité. Nous avons M[r]. Elie Neau et M[r]. Perrot, dont le caractere met leur témoignage au dessus de toute sorte . . . . d'exception. l'un et l'autre sont éloignez, et nous ne pouvons avoir leur déposition que par des lettres. Mais il y a ici d'autres témoins qui ont été sur les lieux, et qui sont prêts d'affirmer en justice . . qu'il y a un très-grand nombre de Protestans qui Souffrent dans les galères pour la seule cause de Religion./

Ils nous rapportent que si ces fideles Confesseurs vouloient abjurer la Religion, ils seroient aussi-tôt mis en liberté, que . . quand ils refusent d'adorer l'hostie, on leur fait Souffrir le cruel Supplice de la bastonade, ou d'autres traittemens barbares, qu'on leur refuse dans leurs maladies les Secours que l'on accorde aux scélérats; qu'on ne leur donne pas Comme aux autres la liberté d'aller travailler dans la ville, que quand le temps de leur condamnation est expiré, on les garde dans les Galères jusques à ce qu'ils abjurent la Religion. c'est ce que nous Savons de la bouche de plusieurs témoins oculaires n'est ce pas là Souffrir pour la Religion?/

Quoy que l'on ne parle que des Galeriens Protestans; on ne Sauroit oublier tant d'autres fidèles des deux Sexes, que l'on

a mis dans les prisons ou dans les Convents, où ils soupirent
attendant leur prémiére liberté.

De quel côté se tourner pour la délivrance des uns et des autres? L'authorité, dont on abuse pour les opprimer, est innac=cessible à leurs requêtes. Il y a de l'apparence que, Si le Roy .. très-Chrêtien etoit bien informé de leurs Malheurs, il auroit assez d'humanité pour donner une déclaration qui mettroit en liberté tous ceux qui sont condamnez pour la Religion; Mais ce prince étant obsédé par un Clergé superstitieux et inhumain, il ne reste point d'autre moyen que de supplier très-humblement la Reine d'obtenir par sa puissante intercession une telle.... déclaration, et de faire en sorte qu'elle soit éxécutée de bonne foy. Grace que l'on ose espérer d'autant plus que sa Majesté a eu déja la charité de demander au Roi de Suéde et aux Cantons Suisses l'intercession que l'on prend la Liberté de lui demander à elle-même.

Translation of the aforegoing Memoire.

A Memorial of the Protestant Confessors suffering on board the Gallys.

It is not to be doubted but that the Queen fully intends to procure the Liberty of our poor Brethren on board the Gallys But as Her Majties good intencons may be Obstructed by the Noise that goes about that they don't suffer for Religion It is thought of no little Consequence to prevent this Insinuac

The Method of our Enemies have always been, to Dissemble as much as they can to dissemble the Mischiefs they do us, and they are now acting the same Trick with respect to our Galerians when they say there's not one of 'em Condemnid for Religion and that the true Cause of their Punishm.ts is for their Disobedience or Rebellion.

Indeed if persisting in a Religion which the Prince disaproves & if it being found in Assemblys praying to God and Singing his Praises, if withdrawing themselves into Foreign Countries to Enjoy the Liberty of Conscience, If shewing the way to other Persons that Expose themselves to the Danger of a Retreat be to disobey the Prince, It can't be denyd but that our poor Brethren in the Gallyes have disobligd him. But this was the Crime of the Apostles themselves and the Primitive Christians And one can't Suppose a thing more Injurious to Martyrs themselves than to insinuate by this Conclusion that they Suffer as Rebells and they take from them as much as in them lyes the Glory of Martyrdom.

'Tis not Impossible but that among so many Protestants who have been in France there may have been some one so Unhappy thrô some Crime against the rules of Morality as to deserve the Gallys: If there are any such Criminals We desire nothing for them Notwithstanding they are Protestants Provided their Religion is not the Cause of the Aggravation of their Punishment But that they be Subjected as other Criminals to y.e Clemency of their Prince.

Under this Head We do not Rank those which the Injustice of their Enemies have Coverd with Shame in causing to be Incerted in their Condemnacon, Crimes which they are no more Chargeable with than the Primitive Christians were with the Enormityes which were made a ~ the Presence of their Condemnation: after a little Examinacon one may easily distinguish the true Criminals from those that are falsely accused./

But We have two Lists by which it may be seen what Number of Protestants Suffer only for Religion according to the terms of the Judgment of those who have Condemnid them. The first List containes y.e names of 19 amongst those who are at Dunkirque and which they have Conducted to Marseilles. Over ag.t each name there is an Extract of the Judgem.t.

We

We have alsº the Testimonys of those who have seen them at Dunk and have wept over their Irons.

The other List more Generall was sent from Marseilles a year ago by which it appears that there's above 300. Chaind in the Gally's for Religion only And the Number of which have increas'd since yº time.

As the Sorrowfull Sufferings of these poor People have lasted above 25 Yeares. They are so publickly known that 'tis a Wonder any one should call in Question or doubt of the truth of them. Not to mention that some have been sett at Liberty and are as so many Evidences of the Truth We have. Monsr Elias Neau and Monsr Perrott whose ... Characters put their Testimony beyond all Exception both one & yº other are at present so remote from us That We cannot obtain their Depositions but by Tres. But there are here other Witnesses that have been upon the Places and are ready to give their Affidavitts that there are a very great Number of Protestants who Suffer for the Cause of Religion only.

They have informd us that if these faithfull Confessors wod abjure their Religion they should be forthwith set at Liberty. That when they refuse to adore the Eucharist they cause them to Suffer the Cruel ... Punishmt of the Bastinadoe or other Barbarous Treatmt That they refuse to such as are sick the Succour which they give to yº most Wicked. That they do not allow the Liberty to work in the Town as they doe to others. That when the time of their Condemnation is Expired they keep them in the Gallys till they Abjure their Religion. This is that which We have Learnd from the Mouths of several Eye Witnesses and can it be otherwise Construed than that they Suffer for Religion.

Thō We have hitherto spoke of the Protestants on board the Gallys We must not forgett that there are other faithfull Psons of both Sexes wch they put into Prisons or in Convents where they live in Earnest Expectation of their Liberty But one or the other know not which way to turn themselves for their Deliverance The Authority which is abused to oppress them

is

is Inaccessible to their Requests There is some hopes if the most Christian King were well informd of their Miseryes he has Humanity enough to Issue a Declaracon to set at Liberty all those that are Condemnd for Religion, But this Prince being beset by Superstitious & Inhuman Clergy there's no other means left but most humbly to Supplicate the Queen to obtain by Her Powerfull Intercession such a Declaracon and in such a manner that it be faithfully Executed. This is a favour that We have some reason to hope for Since her Maytie has been pleased in Her great Charity to desire the K. of Sweden and the Swiss Cantons to ... interpose their good Offices for what We now take the Liberty of asking of Her Maytie.

Copy of the Manifesto published by the D. of Schomberg when he entred Dauphiny 1692 with King William's Troops in Conjuncon with the Duke of Savoy, which in Substance is as followes.

Since the Violences which ffrance has Exercised upon all Her Neighbours may give Her Subjects just Cause of feak, that if the Allies enter Her Dominions they will avenge themselves in proporcon to what they have Suffer'd, We think our Selves obliged to inform the ffrench of the Intencons of the King our Ma.r

All the World knows, that he has been forc'd to take Arms, because the ffrench have Unjustly Seiz'd his Dominions in Burgundy, Plunder'd his Principality of Orange, and have oppress'd his Subjects in the most Barbarous and Unworthy manner, Nor have his Enemies Stopt here, but Extended their Rage to Futurity and Endeavourd to deprive him of what was one day to fall to him by Birth and Succession. These are the Reasons that have forct him to Arms, which he does not intend to make use of, but for the Preservation of every ones Life & Estate and Liberty.

This is the Cause of his Ordering me to enter ffrance, his Intention is to restore the Nobility, the Parliaments, and the People, to their Ancient Lustre, and the Towns and Provinces, to their Priviledges. He knows that the Nobility is -

Trampled under Foot, that the Parliaments are deprived of their Authority and that the People are Oppressd with Taxes; but if the Nobility, the Parliaments, and the People, don't now abandon their own Interest, and neglect an Opportunity, which perhaps they shall never recover, they may have their States General restored, who will preserve to y^e^ Nobility and Gentry the Priviledges due to them by Birth, restore Parliam.^ts^ to their former Lustre and Authority, and deliver the People from the Taxes ... which Consume them.

The King my Ma.^te^ then having only taken Arms to maintain his own Rights, and those of others, it is without any Foundation that his Enemies call this War, a War of Religion. They name it soe, merely to Inflame the ... false Zeal of the People, and to impose upon their Credulity, in order to drain them of their whole substance. The Clergy can't be so Weak as to give into so gross a Falsehood. They very well know the true Causes and Authors of this War. But be that how it will, I declare to all Ecclesiasticks, of what Dignity soever, That the King my Master takes them into his Protecon, y^t^ their Immunityes, Priviledges and Rights, shall be religiously observ'd, That such as give them the least Affront shall be punished in an Exemplary manner, and that no Change shall be made with respect to the Publick Religion.

But the Kings of England being Guarantees of the Edict of Nantz by the Peace of Montpellier, and other Treaties, the King my master thinks himself obliged to maintain this Guaranty, and to get the Edict Restored. In this all good Frenchmen ought to Concur with him, since that Edict was the great Master piece of the Wisdom of Henry IV. whose Memory is so Dear to them &c.

Given at Embrun, Aug.^t^ 19. 1692.

Her Majestys Lre to the States General concerning the French Protestants Anno 1709.

R

High & Mighty Lords, our good Friends. Allies and Confederates.

As We ought to be more Carefull in nothing (after the happy Success wherewith it has pleased God to bless our Arms in this just War) than to Improve that Assistance to the Advancemt of the Honour of his Holy Name, by delivering those that are Oppressd from their Sufferings, and by maintaining the Cause of the Protestant Religion, We did in the last Negociations for Peace, give Orders to our Ministers and Plenipotentiaries to Endeavour in our Name to procure all the good and Relief that was possible for the Protestants of France, that when a General Peace is Establish'd, they may not be left to Groan under the Calamyties which they have so long Suffred in Gallys, Prisons, &c. And as it is fit that the Protestant powers should Concur to Support the Interests of the said Confessors, who are Persecuted because of their Adherence to our Holy Faith, We were willing to write to you on this Subject, to acquaint you with our Sentiments more Expressly, and earnestly recomend to you the affair of the French Protestants, who are Over Whelmed with all the Calamityes of an Unjust and Violent Persecucon. We perswade our selves that your Zeal, Faith, Piety, and Compassion are so great, y^t you take to heart as much as posible the Oppressions of our Protestant Brethren, having with pleasure seen the Resolution you delivered upon it to the Marquiss of Rocheguide who brings you this Letter. We doubt not but you will Joyn your Efforts with ours when occasion offers, to act effectually in favour of the French Protestants, that their Persecucon may be brought to an End, and that they may Enjoy all the advantages which can be obtained for them.

H: Boyle

Given at our Court of Windsor
July 20th: 1709. no.

The French Protestants Petition to Her Ma:ty
April 1712./

Madam: Your most humble and Faithfull Subjects, the ffrench Protestants who have fled to your Dominions, bless the Divine Goodness which has put it in Your Majestys heart to Interest your self for the Consolation of the Reformd Churches of ffrance; and in this Confidence with which your Majesty's Eminent Piety has ... inspired Your Supplicants, they presume to Approach Your Throne with the .... Expressions of their Acknowledgements, and to Speak once more to a great Queen animated with Zeal for the Glory of God, of what they beleive they may promise themselves from Her favour and Royal Protecon.

Such a Valuable Opportunity gives them ground to hope for two things. 1o what Pinching wants soever a very great Number of them are reduced, they will ... always give the Preference to the Consolacon of those who Suffer in ffrance for defence of the Truth, and to the great Article of restoring the Edicts for the publick Exercise of the Protestant Religion in their Native Country; But, after this, Madam, since the Refugees have the Honour to be your Subjects, and this Happiness being the Recompence which Providence has granted them in this World, for their Stedfast Adherence to the true Religion, which Occasiond them to be Banish'd their Country. 'Tis hoped, Madam, it won't be reckon'd too great a Presumption for them to Expect, that by continuing Your Subjects, they shall obtain, under Yo.r Majtys Protecon, the free and full Enjoyment of their just Rights and Estates, of which they have been deprived meerly out of Hatred to their Perseverance in our Holy Religion.

How great then must our Grief be, Madam, to understand, that the Case of Your Supplicants is sometimes Compared with that of the Irish Rebells, whose Estates have been Confiscated, and who are retird into France? Your Majesty, in Your profound Wisdom, will, no doubt, protect Yo.r Supplicants from the Consequences of so Unjust a Paralell, since there are many ... Essential Differences betwixt those two sorts of Refugees./

'Tis very well known, First, That Popery here is contrary to the Ancient Laws of the Kingdom; Whereas the Religion of Your Peticoners was Establish'd and maintain'd in ffrance, by Solemn and Irrevokable Edicts, of which they were possed above an hundred yeares. Edicts of which Your Majtys Illustrious Predecessors were the Guarrantees. Secondly, That the Blackest Calumnys of the Enemies of their Religion, cannot Upbraid the Refugees with the least Failure in Loyality to y^e^ Prince who has banish'd them; So that there's no manner of Similitude betwixt their Conduct and that of the Irish Rebels. Thirdly, The Retirement of those Rebels was Voluntary, but that of the Refugees occasioned by force. Your Irish Subjects tho Rebels, might have prevented the Confiscation of their Estates, by living Peaceably at home, in full Liberty of Conscience, according to the Indemnity Granted them by the Articles of Galloway and Limerick; Whereas 'tis known to the World, that the Protestants can't Live in ffrance without abjuring their Religion or Exposing themselves to all the Hardships of force & Violence.

Besides, when they pretended in France to keep in Prison such Refugees as were taken in the service of your Majestie, or that of the late King, in order to Exchange them, under that Pretext, with Irish or English that were taken in Rebellion, your Majesties Council would never give Ear to so unjust a Pretension, & France was obliged on all Occasions to own the Difference, & to yield the Point.

In Fine, Madam, Your Supplicants take the Liberty to lay another Consi=deracon before your Majesty, which is, That other Protestant Powers demand for their Refugee Subjects the Enjoyment of their Rights and Estates. But if it sho^d^ happen, that this Advantage should be granted to them, and Refused to y^e^ Refugees in Great Britain, besides the unjust Inequality, 'twould be very Grievous, that the difference betwixt your Majties Subjects and those of other Protestant Powers, should be an Occasion to the former to find their Interest thwart the great Inclination which they have to continue in the Dominions and under the Govermt of y^r^ Majesty, whose Clemency, together with all your other Christian and Royal Vertues, make up the Happiness of your People.

Your Supplicants therefore hope, that Yo^r^ Majesty and Your Council will justly distinguish betwixt Your Rebellious Subjects who are retired into ffrance, &

y^e^

the Protestant Refugees who are forcd to leave their Country on account of Religion; and that Your Majesty will maintain their Rights, and be so Gracious, as to order Your Plenipotentiaries to Insist on the Restitution of the Estates of Your Refugee Subjects, as well as on the Reestablishmt. of the Edicts, particularly that of Nantes, and the Releasemt. of those who are detaind on Board the Gallys, in Prisons, Convents, and other places, for the Cause of Religion. And Your Supplicants shall continue to offer to God their most Fervent Prayers for the Preservacon of Your Majesty's Sacred Person, and for the Continual Prosperity of Your Glorious Reign.

Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the aforegoing Peticon by the E. Dartmouth — April 23: 1712.

Gentlemen.

I have laid before Her Majesty the Representacon you left with me, Upon which I am Comanded to Aquaint you, that my Lord Privy Seal and the Earl of Strafford, are already under the Strictest orders to Support Yor. Interests at the Negociations of Peace. Her Majesty has so much Consideration of your Sufferings, that She is willing to give any further direcons that may be of Advantage to you; and has therefore Comanded me to inquire into that part of your Representation wherein you say Her Majesty's Predecessors were Guarantees of the Edicts for Toleration of the Protestant Religion in France, which I must desire your Assistance in, it being of great use to the ..... Support of your Interests, that that mire Shod. be fully Explaind. I am &c.

Dartmouth.

Copy of the late King of Prussia's Letter to Her Majesty dated 21 February 1713. concerning the French Protestants.

Madam, my Sister.

Being persuaded that your Majesty cannot but be most sensibly afflicted with the unexpressible Miserys of the poor Reformd Protestants in France, who being Condemnd to the Gallys, shut up in Prisons, and other places, or groaning under the Intolerable Yoke of Popery, lead a life ten times worse than death it self; I hope your Majesty will take it well, that I pray and most earnestly Conjure you, by this Letter, that you would again be pleased to make use of your most Effectuall good Offices with his Majesty the most Christian King, to procure to those Poor oppressd People, by the approaching Peace, the Deliverance which they have groand after so many years

Tis only, Madam, to Acquit my Self of my Duty that I make this Request to Yor Majesty, being fully persuaded that 'tis impossible your Majesty, who has soe generous and so Noble a Soul, can refuse the favour of your Protecon to Persons who suffer meerly for the Love of Truth; or that She who bears the glorious Title of Defender of the Faith, can forget the Interest of Religion, at a time when She has reason to expect so much from the Deference of the most Christian King.

Tis true, Madam, that your Majesty may perhaps meet with some Difficultys before you obtain from his said most Christian Majesty, the entire Restitution of the said Protestant Subjects: But as there's no obstacle which your Majesty is not able to Surmount, when the Glory of God, and the Welfare of his Church are Concernd, this makes me hope that your Majesty will not fail to Terminate this affair, how difficult soever it may seem to be, to the joy and Satisfacon of all who are truly Zealous for the Cause of God. I am, and shall always be, with abundance of respect, Madam, My Sister. &c.a

Yor Good Brother

F. William

Signd by order of the King on his Death Bed.

Done at my Castle of Colen on the Spree, this 21 Febry 1713.

ILGEN.

An Account of the Sufferings of

An Account of the Sufferings of Madamoiselle Guichart.

Having been requested to give this Short Accot of the History of Mrs Susanna Guichart, whose father & Grandfather both were Ministers, & being informd of it by ye mouth of ye Minister whom she caus'd to Escape & by ye Lord of Montvaillants Son, I Certifie & Witness ye since ye first year of ye persecution against ye protestants in France She has ever distinguished herself by her Faith Charity and by her Constancy, Particularly having retired in ye Month of August in ye Year 1691 to St John De Gardonenque a Borough in the Province of Languedoc to ye Castle of ye Lord De Montvaillant to avoid ye search of ye Persecutors & to get out of France some weeks after she had retired thither, the Count De Brollie Lieutent de Roy, & Mr De Baville intendant of ye said province accompanyd with many Popish Lords & Officers together with a great Company of Guards came to ye same place with intent to put to Death one Mr Roman a very zealous Minister of ye Gospel who was secretly come into those parts to strengthen & to Comfort his Persecuted & afflicted Brethren; he had been Apprehended by ye Enemies of the Truth & put into prison bound hand & foot & cast into a Dungeon in ye Castle, Mrs Guichart was then but 15 years old seeing ye Danger that faithful Servt of God was exposed to

his openid the Door of the Dungeon, after which having both given thanks to Almighty God, this faithfull Christian tyd some Sheets together with which She Let him down, out of one of the Highest Windows in the Castle into the Street, this was done the night of ye very day, that he was removd from Fort Dales into the Castle, & which preceded

the

Copy of the late King of Prussia's Letter to Her Majesty dated
21 February 1713. concerning the French Protestants.

Ma[illegible] Moved to Compassion, & enflam'd with an extraordinary
Zeal found means to make him Escape out of Pr[illegible]son
by cutting with a knife through a little hole

Yo[illegible] Good Brother

F. William

Signed by order of the King on
his Death Bed.

Done at my Castle of Colen on the Spree,
this 21 Febry 1713.

ILGEN.

An Account of the Sufferings of

Madamoiselle Cruchet

Having been requested to give this short Account of the [illegible]

[illegible] Susanna
[illegible] being.
[illegible] and by
[illegible] hear of
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[illegible] at faithful
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[illegible] Dungeon,
[illegible] luted
[illegible] which

this opened the Door of the Dungeon, after which having both given thanks to Almighty God, this faithfull Christian tyd some Sheets together with which She Let him down, out of one of the highest Windows in the Castle into the Street, this was done the night of ye. very day, that he was removed from Fort Dales into the Castle, & which preceded

the

Copy of the late King of Prussia's Letter to Her Majesty dated
21 February 1713. concerning the French Protestants.

Ma

Yor Good Brother

F: William

Signed by order of the King on
his Death Bed.

Done at my Castle of Colen on the Spree.
this 21 Febry 1713.

ILGEN.

An Account of the Sufferings of Madamoiselle Guichart.

Having been requested to give this short Acco.t of the History of M.rs Susanna Guichart, whose Father and Grandfather both were Ministers, and being informid of it by the mouth of the Minister whom She cauid to Escape, and by the Lord of Montvaillants Son, I Certifie and Witness that since the first year of the Persecuc̃on against the Protestants in France She has ever distinguish'd her Self by her Faith, Charity and by her Constancy, Particularly having retired in y.e Month of August in the year 1691 to S.t John De Gardonenque a Borough in the Province of Languedoc to y.e Castle of the Lord De Montvaillant to avoid the Search of the Persecutors and toget out of France, some Weeks after She had retired thither, the Count De Brollie Lieutenᵗ de Roy, and M.r De Baville Intendant of the said Province, accompanyd with many Popish Lords & officers, together with a great Company of Guards came to the said place with Intent to put to death one M.r Roman, a very Zealous Minister of the Gospel who was Secretly come into those parts, to Strengthen and to Comfort his Persecuted and afflicted Brethren, he had been apprehended by the Enemies of y.e Truth and put into a Prison bound hand and Foot, and cast into a Dungeon in the Castle, M.rs Guichart was then but 15 years old, seeing the Danger that faithfull Servant of God was Exposed to, moved to Compassion, & Enflamid with an Extraordinary Zeal, found a means to make him Escape out of Prison, by cutting with a Knife thrô a little Hole which was in the Wall of y.e Dungeon the Cords wherewith he was bound, afterward She gave him a Lighted Candle, and the same Knife to cut the rest of the Cords, with which he openid the Door of the Dungeon, after which having both given thanks to Almighty God, this faithfull Christian tyd some Sheets together with which She Let him down, out of one of the Highest Windows in the Castle into the Street, this was done the night of y.e very day, that he was remoud from Fort D'Alès into the Castle, & which preceded

the

the day of his Execucon, notwithstanding the vigilance of an Officer and Four & Twenty Dragoons who watch'd him Narrowly in the Court of the Castle. The next day Count De Brollie, and Baville with the Judge and other Lords intending to Proceed ag.t that Zealous Preacher and being informd of his Escape in a great Transport, Comitted the Officer and the 24 Dragoons to Prison, and Order'd my Lord Montvaillant who had been formerly of the Protestant Religion to appear before them, telling him that it must needs be him who gave the Minister meanes to Escape, or at least that gave Orders for it, threatning him that the next day with the Severest Punishments, talking no less than razing his Castle and Beheading him. This worthy Gentlewoman tho' free to save her self, adding one good Work to another, came of her own according to declare to them that it was She alone, who of her own pure Motion, had done that which they intended to make my Lord Montvaillant Suffer for, that if there were any Punishment to Suffer for the Prisoners Escape, it was She alone they ought to Punish. Then they asked her what means She had used to Effect the Prisoner's Escape, which She ingenuously Confessd, This Exciled still more the Fury of the Persecutors, and made them say that there was not a Punishment cruel Enough to expiate her Fault, and at the same instant She peced a Box on the Ear, and a kick with Injurious words from the Lieut.t De Roy, who immediately causes her to be carryed into the same Dungeon where had been the Minister bound and kept by four Dragoons endeavouring during three dayes by promises and threats to make her abjure Her Religion, & oblige Her to discover what the meeting of the private Exercises of the Protestant Religion in those parts but seeing they got nothing by it, they Condemnd her to be whipt by the same Hangman who was to have Executed M.r Roman. This was done accordingly and She Suffer'd it with Resignacon. Not Contented with this, for the better Satisfying their Rage they Condemnd her to a perpetual Imprisonm.t in the Tower of Constance, one of the darkest and most noisome Prisons in the whole Kingdom, in which, and at the Fort of Tournière for about five years with a true Christian Patience She has Suffer'd the severest Usage they could invent, and Confessing constantly Jesus Christ her Saviour, as well in Sickness as in health which has been extreamly Impaired by all these Sufferings. She had also the

afflicon to see her Dear Mother Expire in the same Dungeon, wherein this poor Woman had been put some time after her Daughter, and where she remain'd three years and a half for the cause of the Protestant Religion, which Cause She has maintain'd to this last Gasp. But soon after the Enemies of this Prisoner of set her at Liberty, thinking that this Minister whose Escape She had procur'd, and who continued to Preach in this same Province would not fail to come & thank his Deliveress, and that thereby they should have an Opportunity of taking both together. This Minister M.r Roman I personally knew and have heard him Preach many times, I have also seen M.rs Guichart after her being out of Prison in the Holy Assemblies, She has been wandering up and down the Mountains, and afflicted with Continual Sickness which has brought her even at Deaths door; and one may see upon her infirm Body the Sorrowfull Remainders of her Sufferings. After all this God has blessed her Journey, and She is come out of France, this has past thrô Switzerland and Germany where they had heard of her, and the Ministers of both Places have given her a Testimonial which I have Seen, and which contains nothing but certain Truths. Finally She is come into these Happy Kingdoms with one of her Bro.rs & one of Her Sisters. We look upon her as a Miracle of Gods Grace and as a Person Seal'd with his Seal, We recomend her to the Special Care of Providence and to the most Particular Protecon of all those who Love Jesus Christ & his Holy Religion.

London 8 April 1699.

I Subscribe with Pleasure the allegacon of the Confesseress of the Truth of the Son of God, seeing so well certifyed and attested by very worthy Ministers which I know - London 10.th April 1699

Henry Arnaud
Minr of the Vaudois

Mr. Brousson himself relates this History in the Relation which he printed 1694. Concerning the wonderfull things God Almighty wrought in France, in the Cevenes and elsewhere. And I do not in the least doubt but that Susanna Guichart is the young Woman he speaks of.

Brocas

I am very much perswaded that the Facts contain'd in this Relation are true – London 10th. April 1699.

Lauviere – Minr. of the Savoy

I have seen Certificates, and heard Persons of Credit speak concerning Mrs. Guichart, which intirely perswades me that what is here above related is true – 8th. April 1699.

Thom: Latur – Minr. of the French Chh in the Savoy

As much as one can be certain of any Fact, I declare and attest that the above Relation is very true – London 8th. April 1699.

Dubourdieu – Minr. of ye Savoy.

Upon the Report of Persons worthy of Credit, I do not in the least doubt, but that the above Relation is true – April this 8th. 1699.

C: I: Lamothe – Minr. of ye Savoy

The Attestations which I have seen concerning Mrs. Susanna Guichart & what I have heard say of her by Persons worthy of Credit, intirely perswades me that what is contain'd in this Relacon is true – April 8: 1699.

C: Piolet Minr. of the French Chh in Threadneedle street.

I am perswaded as well by the Testimonys of Persons worthy of Credit, as by the Attestations which I have seen concerning this Subject, that the things above written are true – London April 8th. 1699.

Mainard – Minister

Many Persons well informd & worthy of Credit have told me the most remarkable Circumstances of this Relation, and I am intirely perswaded of the Truth of it

I, whose name is Underwritten, Minister of the French Chh. call'd La Vieille Patante, do Certifie and attest that I have known, Mr. Susanna Guichart's Grandfather, and Father both Ministers in this Province call'd Cevenes in France, I

being

being a Member of the said Church, and that those Testimonies which are either concerning her Person, or touching Mr. Romans Evasion out of the Prisons of St. John &c. is very true. Witness my name London - 10 April 16

Blanc - Minister.

I, whose name is Underwritten, doe Certifie the Truth of all these Testimonys having been Informed by a great Number of Persons, & yet being of the same Country, and having been Ordain'd and receiv'd to the Italy Ministry by Mr. Susanna Gluichart's Grandfather, and Her Father Minr. of the same Citti where my Father was Minr. That Church was call'd D'. Aulas in the Cevenes - Witness my hand & Seale London May 14th: 1699.

Congnet - Minister.

An Acco.t of the Popish Chappells in & about London and the Priests belonging to them taken 3d. December 1712.

Venetian Ambassador's Chappell

Monsr. Martin Chaplain Major.
Monsr. Grimes, an Old Man, that goes by that Name, but 'tis Supposd not to be his proper name. -
Monsr. Sachivill a little Man
Monsr. la Croix formerly belonging to the Florence Envoy.
Two or three more

Monsr. Hoffmans Chappel Resident for the Emperor

Le Pere Luc. An Old Quiet man
There's but one Mass a day in his Chappell.

Monsr.

(17)

Monsr. Geraldi's Chappel

Monsr. Lauralette
Monsr. Dorrell
Sr. Wm. Kennady An Irishman

The Portuqueze Envoy's Chappel

Monsr. Gibbins, now at Utrecht
There are Several others

There's a Popish Chappell in my Lord Staffords house near Buckingham House

A Memorial concerning the Guaranty w.ch the Crown of England entered into for the Execution of the Edicts granted in France in favour of the Protestants.

The Generosity and Clemency, or rather, the Zeal and Piety of the Kings of England, have always prevail'd with them to give them Royal Assistance and Protection to the Reformed Churches of France, and by Consequence gloriously to answer the Title of Defenders of the Faith, which the Divine Providence .... confer'd upon them, at a time when the true Religion was recesta=blish'd in their Dominions, and in many other Countrys of Europe.

'Tis known how much Queen Elizabeth concern'd her self in the Affairs of the ffrench Protestants, during the whole Course of her Reign. She became Mediatrix of the Treaty betwixt Charles IX. and them, in 1568. (Mezeray relates in his large History of France, Tome III. P. 985. printed at Paris in 1646.) where, after having spoke of the Event of the War which was then made against them, he adds, " the Negotiations for Peace were not Neglected. To this End, the Cardinal " de Chatillon, and some others in behalf of the Confederates, (meaning " the Protestants) Biron, Henry de Mesmes Mallassise on the part of the " King, and Thomas Sackville Baron of Buckhurst, acting as Mediator " in the Name of the Queen of England, did meet at Longjumeau, where " they Labour'd so effectually, that at last all the Articles were adjusted. The " Articles of this Peace, says he, imported. That the Reform'd should fully " and peaceably enjoy the Benefitt of the Edict of January, without any .... " Diminution or Restrict.on whatsoever. 'Tis not plain then, that Queen Eliza=beth was Engaged for the Execution of the Treaty, and the Conditions Agreed to by Her Mediation.

James I. and Charles I. of Glorious Memory, continued to Support the Interests of the Reform'd Churches of France; so that since their first Establishment

Establishment. The Crown of England has been possess'd of a Right to protect them; & not only see, but also became Guarantee of the Treaties which secured to them the ... Enjoyment of their Edicts.

Sr Thomas Edmond, Ambassador from King James I. of France, assisted in his name of his Master at the Treaty of Pacification made at Loudun, in 1616. Betwixt Louis XIII. and his Protestant Subjects, as is owned by the present Gramond, in his History of Louis XIII. Book 2: Pa: 108.

The same King James I. did also contribute much by his Mediation to the Treaty of Montpellier, in 1622. The D. of Rohan, in his Memoirs, Book 2. among other Reasons which induced the Protestants to accept this Treaty, says, that he had just receiv'd a Lre from the King of Great Britain, which press'd him to conclude the Peace. Upon which the President Jeannin, in his Works, Tome III. Pa: 286. Edit: 8°. Says, It was thought necessary to thank the King of England for his good Offices on that Occasion, and to send some Lord or Gentleman to his Majesty for that End.

This Peace of Montpellier was of no long Duracon. What was ... promised by it to the Reform'd, was very ill observ'd; and the Court having openly endeavour'd to oppress them, they were again obliged to take Arms for their own Preservation. This new War was concluded by another Treaty of Peace, Signd at Paris, Feb: 8. 1626. And in this Treaty, King Charles I. of Glorious Memory interpos'd, both as Mediator and Guarantee, by his Ambassadors Extraordinary, the Earl of Holland, and Sr Dudley Carleton, which is the Point that was to be proved.

This Appears by the Mercure Francois, Tome XIII. p. 144. by the Collection of Edicts, Tome II. Pa 80. &c. Where there's an Accot of the Authentick Act which the English Ambassadors gave of it under their hands and Seals, at Paris Febr: 11th 1626. 'Tis true, that the Terms of this Act seem very reserv'd, in order to save the Honour of the French Court, who were Unwilling to have the Interposition of a ... Foreign power plainly to appear in this matter. But how reserv'd soever this Act is, The Mediacon and Guarantee of England are plainly enough Expressed in it by the words of the Ambassadors, as follows.

" Whereas the Sieurs de Montmartin and de Meniald, Deputies General from
" the Reform'd Churches of France, have made their Peace with the most Xtian
" King, by our Advice and Mediation agreed and Consented to by their said Sovereign

Lord.

" Lord and King, and that the said Deputy's have Yielded many things, which
" were reckond of great Importance to their Safety, and agreeable to their Edicts
" and Briefs from his Crown, which they were expressly charged to Insist on at the
" Treaty of Peace, and would have accordingly Insisted on, had it not been for the
" Obedience which they ow'd, and were willing to pay to their King and Sovereign,
" and for the Esteem and Deference which they were willing to pay to the Express
" Admonitions and Requests of the most Serene King of great Britain, our ...
" Ma.ty, in whose Name We Exhorted and advised them, to agree to the Condicons
" offer'd them by his said Peace - We declare and Certify, that in the words
" agreed upon with us beforehand for the Accomplishment of the said Treaty, &
" which were produced in Presence and by the Comand of his most Christian
" Majesty, by my Lord Chancellor, when the Peace was accepted &c. there was
" a more clear Interpretacon on the part of his Majesty and his Ministers, the
" Sence and meaning of which is, that they Understood thereby an Assurance
" of the Protestants, that Fort Louis before Rochel should be Demolish'd &c.
" The British Ambassadors conclude with an Assurance, that the King of
" great Britain shall Endeavour by his Intercession, Joyn'd with their ...
" humble Request, to obtain the said Demolition in a shorter time than was
" proposed; as to which, say they, We have given the Protestants all the ...
" Royall Promises and Assurances which they could desire, after having ...
" remonstrated to them, that they ought and might be satisfyed with them.

Here We see clearly both the Mediation and Guaranty, for the British Ambassadors declare 1. That the Protestants made this Peace by their .... Advice and Mediacon, agreed and Consented to by the most Christian King. 2: That the Protestants gave up abundance of things which were very ..... Important for their Security, out of Respect and Deference to the Express .. Request of his British Majesty, in whose name the Ambassadors Exhorted and advised them to agree to the offer'd Condicons. 3. That the Ambassadors, to assure the Protestants that what had been promised them should be Executed, had given the Reform'd all the Royal Promises and assurances which they could desire./

This

This Act was sent to the Duke of Rohan, who was then at Nismes, by the Sieur de Montmartin, who, say the Ambassadors in a Letter they sent by him to y^e Duke, will inform you more exactly, viva voce, of the part which his British Majesty shall always act in what relates to the Maintaining of this Peace. The D. of Rohan in a Declaration which was Printed at Nismes in 1628., containing his Justice of the Reasons that obliged them to make use of the King of Great ... Britains Assistance &c. Explains what the English Ambassadors would have him to understand by the Credence they gave the Sieur de Montmartin. He assured me in their Name, says he, That when they came to England, they would get delivered to my Brother another Act Signd by their Kings own hand, which should in Express Terms assure him "That in Case King Louis XIII. should "refuse, or too long delay the Demolition of the said Fort Louis, and the compleat "Observation of this Treaty of Peace, the said King of Great Britain would .... "Employ all the Forces and Strength which God had given him, to acquit ... "himself of his Word, and procure us the full Enjoym^t. of the Things which "had been promised by the Answers and Declarations of his Majesty, and by y^e "Act of Mediation by his Ambassadors.

The Reformd, as they ought to do, laid a very great Stress upon this Guaranty, being the thing which prevaild with them to accept and sign the Treaty. "The "Earl of Holland and S^r. Dudley Carleton, Ambassadors from England" (says y^e "Duke of Rohan in his Memoirs, Book 3^d.) "and Aerssens, Ambassador Extraording "from the States, were arrived at Court, &c. and the said English Ambassadors "became Guarantees in the name of the King their Master for the Execution of "the said Peace, which the Deputys from the Protestant Communitys could no longer "resist, and thus the Peace was accepted by them. If a more advantagious ... "Peace could not be procurd (says he in the same Book) yet it has this more than "the former, That the Reformd have thereby obtaind that the new Fortifications "shall stand, and they have also obtaind the King of Great Britain to be .... "Guarantee of this Peace.

And indeed King Charles I. understood himself to be Engaged by this Guaranty, to support the Reformd in France, and to procure the Observation of what had been promisd them by the Treaty. The Duke of Rohan in his Memoirs Book 4:

Speaks

Speaks of it thus. 'All his Perswasions (meaning the Abbot Scaglia) prev
" on the Duke of Buckingham to perswade his King his Master to send privat
" to the Duke of Rohan a Gentleman called Vic, to represent to him the just
" Resentments he had, that by his Mediation the Reformed of France had ...
" been cheated, &c. and that it would be Necessary they should make their Complaint
" to him, that as Guarantee of the Peace he might have a just Cause to demand ....
" ~~Reformation~~ Reparation for the Breach of it, which if he could not obtain, he
" protested he would employ the whole power of his Dominions, and come in
" Person to see the Edict fully Executed.

The Duke of Rohan in his Political Discourse on the late Troubles, joyn'd to his Memoirs. Disc: 9. speaks farther of this Message, as follows. 'Having ..
" taken this Resolve to take Arms no more, there came to me a Gentleman
" from the King of Great Britain, to signifie to me, that being Guarantee of our
" Peace, he took part in our Sufferings, and would seek for a Convenient Redress.
" That he would insist with the King by his Ambassadors to fulfill what he had
" promised us, and tho' he hoped for nothing from it, he thought himself
" obliged to try the Method, before he came to Extremitys; to which, if he should
" be forc'd, he would make use of the Strength of all his Kingdoms, and command
" them in Person in soe just a War, to which he thought himself obligd in
" Conscience and Honour, provided that We would take Arms in Conjunction
" with him ".

The Duke of Rohan is a Witness beyond all Exception, but We have three Authentick Witnesses to support his Testimony, and plainly to prove that King Cha: I. look'd upon himself as Guarantee of this Peace.

The first is, the Speech of S^r William Beecher, in an Assembly at Rochel, which, Notwithstanding the Treaty the year before, was threaten'd with a Siege: And the Court of France did not Execute the Terms of the Treaty. His British Majesty being Engaged by his Royal Word to defend the French Protestants, sent a Fleet to their Assistance, under the Command of the Duke of Buckingham, who arriving before Rochel in July 1627. sent Sir W^m into the City, to declare his Majesty's Intention. His Speech at large is in Marvaulds Journal of the Siege of

Rochel

Rochel, Book 1. 'Tis also abstracted in the Duke of Rohan's Memoirs, Book 5: and in Rushworth's Collecons, p. 430. We shall only borrow the following Quotacon from Mr. Rushworth, who says, "That upon the Duke of Buckingham's Arrival before Rochel, "the Duke Sobiez went ashore with S.r Wm Beecher from the Duke of Buckingham "(Sir Wm Beecher being also Accompanied with a Letter of Credence from his ... "Majesty of Great Britain) They were at last admitted into the Town, and there S.r "Wm Beecher declared to them, that the Duke of Buckingham was come with a "Great Fleet and Army to their Assistance, which his Master had sent out of a ... "Fellow feeling of their Sufferings, and to require from the King of France a "Performance of the Articles of Peace made by the King of England's Mediation, "on the Behalf of the Protestants in France. Now, Is not this the Act of a .... "Guarantee?' 'Tis worth Observing, that tho S.r Wm Beecher had only come on the part of the Duke of Buckingham, yet his Authority would have been Sufficient; But our Author expressly Observes, that he was also empowerd with a Letter of .... Credence from the King of Great Britain. Therefore he Spoke in his Majtys name.

The Second Authentick peice which proves this Guarantee, is the Duke of Buckingham's Manifesto given on Board his Admiral Ship the 21 July, .. 1627. 'Tis Printed at large in a Book entituled, Lustra Ludovici; Or, The Life of the late Victorious King of France, Lewis XIII. and of his Cardinal Richlieu. By James Howell Esqr: London, Printed for Humph: Moseley, 1646. The Duke therein Says, "That the K: his Master has had Patience beyond all Patience, and that as "long as he had any hopes of doing good to the Churches by any other Methods, he "had no Recourse to Arms; so far, Says he, that having made an Instrument of the "Worker of the late Peace, upon Condicons Disadvantagious enough, and which would "never have been Accepted without his Majestys Intervention, who Interpos'd his "Credit and Interest to the Churches to receive them, (even with Threatnings) to the "end to Shelter the Honour of the most Christian King, under Assurance on his part, not "only for the Accomplishment, but also for the bettering of the said Condicons for which "he stands Caution to the Churches: But what hath been the Issue of all this, but only "an Abuse of his Goodness, &c. It appears, Says he, towards the Latter end) that the King my Master "hath not been forc't to Arm for any particular Interest, but only for the Defence of the ..

Churches.

" Churches, for the Security and Freedom whereof, he stood Responsible. These
Words need no Commentary. The Duke of Buckingham declares in Expres....
Terms. "That the King his Master stands Caution or Surety to the Churches, for the
" Accomplishment, and also for the bettering of the Condicons of the Treaty which
" they accepted out of Deference to his Majesty, who became Responsible for their
" Safety and Liberty.

The third Peice is the Speech of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England at the opening of the Parliament, in Presence, and at the Comand of his Majesty, on the 17 March, 1627. according to the Style of England. 'Tis to be found in Rushworth's Historical Collections, Vol. 1. p. 481. " The Pope and the
" House of Austria, says his Lordship, have long affected, the one a Spiritual, the
" other a Temporal Monarchy - And altho France be not under their Subjecon
" yet they have environd all about it. The very Bowells of the Kingdom Invaid by the
" Popish Faction; they have gotten such a part and such Intercession in y^e Government,
" that under Pretence of Religion, to root out the Protestants and our Religion, they
" have drawn the King to their Adherence so far, that albeit upon his Majesty's ...
" Interposition by his Ambassadors and his Engagement of his Royal word, ..
" there was between the King and his Subjects, Articles of Agreement, and y^e
" Subjects were quiet, whereof his Majesty Interested in that great Treaty, was
" bound to see a true Accomplishment; Yet against that Strict Alliance, that
" Treaty hath been Broken, and those of the Religion have been put to all
" Extremity, and undoubtedly will be ruined without present Help. Thus y^e
Keeper of the Great Seal, who is the first Magistrate of England, owns & declares, by the Kings Order, and at the Opening of a Parliament, That his Britannick Majesty did Interpose by his Ambassadors in the Treaty made .... between Louis XIII. and his Protestant Subjects; That he Engaged his Royal Word in it. Then what more Authentick, or (shall We say) more Sacred proof can be desired of the Guaranty.

This Guaranty of the King of Great Britain, was so well known and Evident, y^t it is mentiond even by Authors of the Roman Catholick party. Baptiste Nani an Historian of great Reputation, says thus, Lib: 6. Furono accordati cinque'.

Il giouedì.

Ugonotti acuni Capitoli che in Fine la Rochella ancora ghriceve Sotto Cautione del Re d'Inghil terra che le Sarebbona dalla Francia osservati; i:e A Capitulation was made with the Hugonots, by which they received Rochel again under y^e Guaranty of England, that France should Observe the Treaty.

That the French Roman Catholicks have own'd this Guaranty. Grammond, ... President of the Parliament of Tholouse, and a great Enemy to the Protestants, ... mentions it expressly in his History of Lewis XIII. Book 14. where speaking of the Treaty of 1626. he Says, Enimvero quia Sectariorum præcipui quæsti erant ex Violata fide quam Rex Monspelii dederat, placuit Magnæ Britanniæ Regem, fide jussorio ... nomine, adhibere Contractui, quo magis valeret. i:e. And because the Chief of the Secretarys Complaind of the breach of the Promise which the King made at Mont=pellier, the King of Great Britain was pleas'd to become Guarantee of the Treaty, that it might have the greater Force.

Varillas too, who is no better a Friend to the Protestants than the other, mentions it to King Lewis XIV. himself, in the Epistle Dedicatory to the 5^th Tome of his .... History of the Revolutions. 'Hereby, Sir, says he, demanded of Your Predecessor, " in three Treaties concluded with him, that James I. King of Great Britain might " be Guarantee of them; and the Duke of Buckingham presum'd upon this to ... " Equip three Fleets in order to take possession of the Island of Rhe, and to raise the " Siege of Rochel.' This Author is with good reason despised to the last degree, as an Unfaithfull Historian; but certainly the Guaranty of England to Treatys ... made between the Court of France and the French Protestants must be Uncontro=vertible, when such a man would lay it before his Sovereign; at a time too, when those Treatys were Violated with a high hand, by the Persecution of the Reform'd in France, after revoaking their Edicts, which were so often, and so Solemnly promised to be put in Execution.

In a Word, this Guaranty is so certain and Evident, that it was asserted by King Wm. 3. of Glorious Memory. When Duke Schomberg General of his Army, entred Dauphiny in 1692. he Expresses himself thus in his Manifesto: 'The Kings " of England being Guarantees of the Edicts of Nantes by the Peace of Montpellier, " and Several other Treatys, The King my Master thinks himself Obliged to " maintain this Guaranty, and to cause that Edict to be reestablish'd.' And in

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the Instructions which the King gave to his Plenipotentiarys at the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. his Majesty charg'd them to demand the Reestablishmt of the Protestants of France, and said, "He was induced to't, not only from
" the Motives of Christian Charity and Compassion; but also because he was
" more particularly obliged to it, as King of England, by Solemn Transactions and
" Treatys betwixt his Grandfather King Charles I. of Glorious Memory, and the
" whole Body of the Protestants of France.

It may perhaps be objected by some, that King Charles I. being Guarantee of the Treaty in 1626. That Guaranty could only relate to the Demolishing of Fort Louis before Rochel, or some such Article, and not in the least to y^e Edict of Nantes, and the other Edicts made for the Security of the Protestants of France.

But the Contrary appears by the last Proof. The first Article of y^e Treaty of 1626. Obliges to the entire and Exact Observation of the Edict of Nantes, & of all the other Edicts made in favour of the Reform'd, as appears by the very words of that Article, viz^t. "That the Edict of Nantes, Declarations and
" Secret Articles, published and Registred in our Courts of Parliament, shall be
" inviolably kept and observ'd to our Subjects of the Pretended Reform'd Religion.
Therefore the King of Great Britain being Guarantee of the Treaty of 1626. is by vertue of the same, Guarantee likewise of the Edict of Nantes, and of the other Edicts and Declarations granted in favour of y^e French Protestants.

From the Amsterdam Gazette. May: 1713

The Marquis de Rochegude, in a late Memorial which he drew up in behalf of the ffrench Protestants in the Gallyes &c. argues in the following manner:

" All the World knows, that the Persecucon of the Protestants of ffrance
" gave occasion to Banishments, Imprisonments, Sending them to the Gallies, to
" Tortures, and Torments the greatest that ever were invented. Does there need
" Proof of this? Above two hundred thousand Witnesses out of the Kingdom
" or in it, can Testifie this Truth. Let the Protestant Refugees be asked why they
" quitted their Native Country, their Estates or Effects, Employments & Kindred?
" They will answer, 'twas to avoid Persecucon, to obey the Almighty, who bids if
" Men persecute you in one place, fly to another. This is the Crime of our Suffering
" Brethren. Some were Seized in making their Escape, others for being found...
" together praying to God; Some for having gone to Orange to hear the Word of God
" preached, others for having Served as Guides to those who stole out of the Kingdom;
" all, in short, for no other Cause than that of Religion, as appears by the general
" List of them. This is further apparent by their Perseverance in Suffering for above
" 25. Yeares in Dungeons and Gallyes, rather than abjure their Religion, which
" they are daily Solicited to do, on promise of Liberty, Riches, Honours, & the Kings...
" powerfull Protecon. Do men use to promise such great Advantages to Malefactors
" and Criminals, as to elude the Interposition of the Protestant Potentates in their...
" behalf they have been falsely represented to be? Behold the Heighth of Injustice! Those
" who cannot corrupt them by promises, nor Overcome them by Torments, would Blacken
" their Memory, by making them pass for Criminals, under the vain Pretext of
" their disobeying the Kings Orders, who will have all goe to Mass. Upon this score
" there are indeed many Criminals; I am such a one my Self, as are divers others
" whom the King had made to Languish for some years in Prisons & Dungeons,
" and whom at length he set at Liberty, from his own Motion, or rather thrô the
" Superiour disposition of the King of Kings, in whose hand are the Hearts of Princes,

" and who inclines them as he pleases. He did not allow the like favour to many
" others, who have fallen under the Weight of Temptation, who groan in France
" under the oppression of Popery: These likewise testifie against the Injustice &
" Violence which is done them. They demand either to protest their Holiness

si l'on ne. deliure ceuxy, sans cela les galeres seront
toujours remplies de reformés sous pretexte de —
Contreuention, Voicy la Contreuention n'aller point a la
messe, empecher ses enfans d'y aller les refuser a
vn prestre pour les baiser pour s'el instruire, vouloir
enfin seruir dieu selon les mouuemens de sa Conscience
en voila assés pour meriter prison, et galeres —
c'est vne rebellion, autresois c'etoit opiniatreté —
obstination, aujourdhuy c'est vn soulenement un —
Crime de leze maiesté c'etoit le crime des premiers
chretiens de ieluschrist lui meme, on l'accusoit
d'etre Contraire au roy aux loix, aleht heureuse
Conformité c'est aussi plus particulierement le —
crime des gens des ceuenes Condamnés aux galeres,
Son scait que s'ils ont pris les armes, c'est pour se —
deffendre d'aller a la messe, ils ont eté approuués —
La dessus, encouragés et apuyés, et en cela, ils —
meritent encore mieux que l'on s'interesse pour
eux, les puissances protestantes demendent —
vnanimement leur liberté aussi bien que celle des
autres, la maiesté n'a point fait la difference —
entre eux elle s'interesse egalement pour tous les
Confesseurs, et nous esperons qu'elle voudra bien —
procurer leur liberté et celle d'vne infinité de
pauures ames gemissantes sous le ioug du papisme
qui font Comme nous des vœux ardens pour la prosperité
de sa maiesté pour le bien de ses royaumes et pour
La Conseruation de sa personne sacrée. Voila le fidele

la persecution, pour obeir à Dieu, qui commande, si l'on vous
persecute en un lieu, fuiez dans l'autre: Voilà le Crime des
Confesseurs. Les uns ont été arrêtés en fuïant, les autres pour
avoir prié Dieu ensemble, quelques-uns pour avoir été à l'orange

entendre

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From the Amsterdam Gazette. May: 1713

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&

" and who inclines them as he pleases. He did not allow the like Favour to many
" others, who have fallen under the Weight of Temptation, who groan in France
" under the oppression of Popery: These likewise testifie against the Injustice &
" Violence which is done them. They demand either to profess their Religion,
" or to leave the Kingdom; Can any thing be more just? The Liberty of the
" former would be imperfect, if these be not deliver'd: Without this, the Gallies
" will always be filled with Protestants, under Pretence of Contravention (or
" Disobedience) The Contravention is no other than this: Not to go to ~~this~~ Mass,
" to hinder their Children from going to it, to refuse to let a Priest Baptize &
" instruct them, in short, to serve God according to the Dictates of their Consciences;
" this is enough to deserve Prisons & Gallies; this is Rebellion. Formerly 'twas Stubbornness,
" Obstinacy, now 'tis Resistance, 'tis High Treason &c.ª

Je croirois manquer au respect que je dois aux Puissances qui m'ont chargé de Lettres pour la Reine en faveur des Confesseurs dans les Prisons & sur les Galères de France, si je ne faisois voir qu'on veut injustement faire passer pour Criminels & Scélérats ceux-là mêmes que ces Puissances nomment leurs Frères, de bons & loyaux Chrétiens, en un mot Confesseurs de la Foi.

Tout le monde sait que la Persécution contre les Protestants de France a donné lieu aux Bannissements, aux Prisons, aux Galères, aux Tortures, & aux plus grands Tourments que l'on ait jamais inventé. Faut-il des Preuves là-dessus? Plus de deux cent mille Témoins dehors & dedans le Roïaume témoignent cette Verité. Qu'on demande aux Protestants Refugiés, pourquoi ils ont quitté leur Patrie, leurs Biens, leurs Emplois, & leurs Parents? C'est pour éviter la Persécution: pour obéïr à Dieu, qui commande, si l'on vous persécute en un lieu, fuïez dans l'autre: Voilà le Crime des Confesseurs. Les uns ont été arrêtés en fuïant, les autres pour avoir prié Dieu ensemble, quelques-uns pour avoir été à Orange

entendre

entendre prêcher la Parole de Dieu, d'autres pour avoir servi de Guides à ceux qui sortoient du Roïaume; Tous enfin pour cause, pour la seule cause de Réligion, comme on le voit dans la Liste générale. Cela se voit encore mieux par leur Persévérance à souffrir depuis plus de 25. ans dans des Cachots & dans les Galères, plûtôt que d'abjurer la Religion, comme on les y sollicite en leur prométant Liberté, Biens, Honneurs & la puissante Protection du Roi. Promet-on de si grands Avantages à des Scélérats? Ne seroit-ce pas authoriser le Scélératisme? Mais voilà le comble de l'Injustice. Ne pouvant les corrompre par Promesses, ni par Tourments, on veut ternir leur Mémoire en les faisant passer pour Criminels, sous ce vain prétexte de Contravention aux Ordres du Roi, qui veut que tout le monde aille à la Messe. Il y a donc bien des Criminels sur ce pied-là. Je le suis, comme bien d'autres que le Roi a fait croupir pendant quelques années dans les Prisons et dans les Cachots, & qu'il a mis enfin en pleine Liberté de son propre mouvement, ou plûtôt par un Ordre Supérieur, par l'Ordre du Roi des Rois, qui tient en sa main le Cœur des Rois, & les encline comme il lui plait. Il n'a pas fait la même grace à bien d'autres qui ont succombé sous le poids de la Tentation, qui gémissent dans ce Roïaume-là sous l'oppression du Papisme. Ceux-là témoignent encore contre l'Injustice, & contre la Violence qu'on leur fait. Ils demandent de professer leur Religion, ou de sortir du Roïaume: Est-il rien de plus juste? Est-il rien qui doive plus intéresser les Puissances qui s'intéressent pour l'Eglise souffrante, qui doivent être touchées, froissées de la Froissure de Joseph. La Liberté des Prémices seroit imparfaite, si l'on ne délivre ceux-ci. Sans cela, les Galères seront toujours remplies de Reformés sous prétexte de Contravention. Voici la Contravention: N'aler point à la Messe: empecher ses Enfans d'y aler; les refuser à un Prêtre pour les batiser, pour les instruire; vouloir enfin servir Dieu selon les mouvements de sa Conscience: En voilà assés pour mériter Prisons & Galères; C'est une Rebellion. Autrefois c'étoit Opiniâtreté, Obstination; Aujourd'hui c'est un Soulevement, un Crime de lèze-Majesté. C'étoit le Crime des Premiers Chrétiens, de Jesus-Christ lui-même. On l'accusoit d'être contraire au Roi, aux Loix, à l'Etat: Heureuse Conformité! C'est aussi plus particulierement le Crime des gens des Cevennes condamnés aux Galères. L'on sait que s'ils ont pris les Armes, c'est pour se défendre d'aler à la Messe. Ils ont été approuvés, soûtenus, encouragés, & apuïés; & en cela ils méritent encore mieux qu'on s'interesse pour eux. Les Puissances Protestantes demandent unanimément leur Liberté, aussi bien que celle des autres. Sa Majesté n'a point fait de Différence entr'eux; Elle s'interesse également pour tous les Confesseurs, & nous espérons qu'Elle voudra bien procurer leur Liberté, & celle d'une infinité de pauvres Ames gémissantes sous le Joug du Papisme, qui font, comme nous, des Voeux très-ardents pour la Prospérité de la Majesté, pour le Bien de ses Roïaumes, & pour la Conservation de sa Personne sacrée.

Rochegude.

Memoire des Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Protestantes assemblez au Congrès d'Utrecht en faveur des Protestans François, présenté à Mrs les Ministres Plénipotentiaires de S.M. Très-Chrêtienne le 11me d'April 1713.

Les Alliez, qui sont de la Religion Protestante, faisant réflexion sur les calamitez qu'une grande partie des Sujets de S.M.T.C., qui Professent avec eux la même Religion, ont souffert et souffrent encore, uniquement à cause qu'ils servent Dieu selon les lumiéres de leur Conscience: Liberté dont ces Affligez pouvoient se flater par la Loi Divine, par les préceptes de la charité, et particuliérement par les Loix du Royaume de France, confirmées par S.M.T.C., dont ils doivent joüir en bons et fidelles Sujets, qui se sont toûjours tenus envers leur Souverain dans les regles du Devoir & de l'obéïssance.

Lesdits Alliez, touchez par ces motifs de justice & de compassion, s'intéressent d'autant plus pour ces pauvres Gens, que les maux qu'ils souffrent, continuans après la Paix rétablie, pourroient être attribuez à une aversion de S.M.T.C. contre les Protestans en général; ce qui affligeroit beaucoup les Puissances de cette Religion, qui espérent de rentrer par la Paix, et de vivre dorésnavant en Amitié et bonne Intelligence avec S.M.T.C.

Pour cet effet, lesdits Alliez ne sauroient s'empêcher de s'intéresser de même pour un grand nombre desdits Sujets de France, qui ont été obligez de quitter leur Patrie, et se sont refugiez dans les Etats desdits Alliez Protestans, afin de les .... animer à retourner chez eux après la Paix faite.

C'est pourquoi les Ministres Plénipotentiaires desdits Alliez, légitimez pour la Paix générale, se trouvent obligez, en conformité des ordres exprès de leurs Souverains de requérir très instamment Mrs les Ministres Plénipotentiaires de S.M.T.C., de vouloir représenter au Roi leur Maître, qu'il soit accordé à tous les Protestans François le soulagement après lequel ils soûpirent depuis si long-tems, et qu'ils soient rétablis dans leurs Droits et Privileges en matiére de Religion, pour joüir d'une entiére ... liberté de Conscience, et que ceux d'entr'eux, qui sont dans les Prisons, Galéres, ou autrement détenus, soient élargis et remis en Liberté, afin que ces affligez puissent avoir part à la Paix, dont l'Europe, selon les aparences, va joüir.

A Translacon of the foregoing Memoire

The Memorial, which on the 11. of April 1713. in the Morning, before the Signing of the several Treaties of Peace, was Delivered by the British Plenipo=tentiaries to those of ffrance, on the part of the Ministers of the Protestant Potentates. - is as follows.

The Allies, who are of the Protestant Religion, reflecting on the Calamities which a great part of the Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, who profess the same Religion with them, have suffered and still suffer, for no other cause than Serving God according to the Light of their Consciences, of ..... Liberty which those distressd People might flatter themselves they have a right to by the Law of God, by the precepts of Charity, and particularly by the Laws of the Kingdom of ffrance, confirmd by his most Christian Majesty, which they ought to Enjoy as good and faithfull Subjects, who have always kept them=selves towards their Sovereign within the Rules of Duty and Obedience./

The said Allys, touched by these Motives of Justice and Compassion, Interest themselves for those poor Creatures the more, because the Ills they Suffer, continuing after the Reestablishment of Peace, might be attributed to an Aversion of his Most Christian Majesty to Protestants in General; which would much greive the Potentates of that Religion, who hope to renew by the Peace, and to live for the future in Amity and good Intelligence with his most Christian Majesty.

On this Account the said Allys cannot but Interest themselves for a great Number of the said Subjects of ffrance who have been obliged to Quitt their Native Country, and have retired for Refuge into the Dominions of the said ..... Protestant Allys; In order to their Encouragement to return home after the Peace is made.

Wherefore the Ministers Plenipotentiarys of the said Allys, autho=rized for the General Peace, find themselves obliged, in Conformity to the Express orders of their Sovereigns, to desire earnestly the Ministers ....

Plenipotentiary of his Christian Majesty, to be pleased to make such Representations to his King their master, that all the ffrench Protestants may have the releif granted them which they have so long sighed for, and that they may be restablished in their rights and Privileges in the ... matter of Religion, and so Enjoy intire Liberty of Conscience; and that those of them which are in Prisons, Galleys, or otherwise confined, may be Enlarged and sett at Liberty, to the End those distressed People may have a Share in the Peace, which Europe, in all appearance, is going to Enjoy./

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Nous Frédérick Délanges de Montmiral, Seigneur de Lubières, Président au Parlement d'Orange, Alexandre de Bergier Seigneur d'Alançon, et de Drevon Conseiller au dit Parlement, & Frédéric de Baranger Baron de Beaufain, et de Lipet Advocat et Procureur Général de S.A audit Parlement, Sçavoir faisons que les troupes du Roy ayans Sejourné dans cette ville & Principauté depuis le 25e. du mois d'Octobre dernier jusqu'au neufviéme de ce mois, durant le quel temps leur ..... Subsistance & Logement avoit constè aux Sujets de S.A. plus de Vingt mille Escus; & Sr. Comte de Tesse, qui les commande, et qui avoit assuré plusieurs fois que le Roy ne vouloit point forcer les Consciences des dits sujets, avoit receu des Nouveaux ordres la nuit du 9e. au 10e. de ce mois dans les lieux de Suze où il estoit allé coucher, en suite des-quels nous apprîmes le 10e. de ce mois qu'on avoit mis des Dragons à toutes les avenues de cette ville pour en empescher la Sortie, et que le Comissaire de guerre, qui estoit en cette ville, ayant receu quelque lettre du Sr

Comte

Comte de Tessé, se faisoit expédier dès les Six heures du matin aux Consuls de cette ville un roole de tous les habitans de la Religion Reformée, pour loger sur eux les-dites troupes, et en décharger les Catholiques, sur les-quels le tiers avoit esté logé jusqu'alors, Nous apprimes aussi que le même ordre avoit esté envoyé à Courthèson.

Ce Comissaire s'appliqua tous les jours à ce logement, en attendant ledit Sr Comte de Tessé, qui n'arriva que sur les 3. ou 4. heures après midy du même jour, estant allé mettre pied à terre à l'Evesché, où d'abord il fit citer les Officiers du dit Parlement et les Consuls de cette ville, qui s'estant rendus ensemble, le dit Sr Comte de Tessé nous avoit dit en présence d'un grand nombre des personnes qui estoient dans sa Chambre, qu'il venoit de recevoir des ordres de sa Maté que sa Volonté estoit de ne géhenner pas nos Consciences, et que s'il venoit icy quelque Ministre de France de la Religion prétendue Reformée, nous ne Souffrissions pas qu'il y Sejourne que quelque heure pour y faire les Affaires qu'il pourroit avoir, et qu'après cela nous avoit chargé ensemble les dits Consuls de tenir la main fort Soigneusement à peine contre le prémier officier d'interdiction de sa Charge, et contre les dits Consuls d'en répondre corporellement. Il adjouta après, que Suivant les intentions du Roy il feroit partir le Lendemain XIe. de ce mois huit compagnies d'infanterie des 16. qui estoient icy du Régiment de la Reyne, elles Seroient toutes logées Sur ceux de la R.P.R. et payées & entretenues par eux seuls; que dèsque quelqu'un d'entre eux se Catholiseroit, les Soldats, qui Seroient logés chez luy, en délogeroient pour estre logés Sur les autres de la dite Religion P.R. et que de ce jour-là ce nouveau convertiseroit éxempt de contribuer aux frais de la Subsistance des dites troupes, ce qui Seroit toujours ainsi continué jusqu'à ce qu'il n'y eust plus aucune personne de la R.P.R en sorte que s'il en restoit une, toutes les troupes Seroient mises dans sa maison, et payées par elle Seule; son ordre estant de rester icy avec tout le dit Regiment de Dragons jusqu'à ce qu'il n'y eust aucune personne de la dite R.P.R. pas même une Seule.

Après quoy nous ayant quitté Sans avoir voulu attendre nostre responce, si nous estans retirés, il fut résolu le même jour tant par nous que par les dits Consuls & par quelques notables de la dite Religion Reformée, de s'assembler le Lendemain pour déliberer tant Sur les moyens de faire Subsister les dites troupes,

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~~que sur ce qu'il y avoit à faire sur les dits troupes~~, que sur ce qu'il y avoit à faire sur tout ce que ledit S.r Comte de Jessé venoit de déclarer par ordre du Roy.

Cependant dès que la chose fut connue, plusieurs personnes de la R.P.R. intimidées de ces menaces se Catholisèrent le même jour 10.e et dans la nuit du même jour le Logement ayant commencé de se faire à discrétion sur ceux de la dite Religion, ceux cy en ayant esté fort tourmentés durant la nuit, une autre partie fust contrainte de se Catholiser.

Le Lendemain 11.e à 9. heures du matin presque tous ceux qui restoient de la dite R.P.R. s'estant assemblés par devant les Officiers du Parlement avec la permission du dit S.r Comte de Jessé, il y fut délibéré d'abord de luy demander un delay de trois mois pour songer à ce qu'il convenoit de faire dans une si fâcheuse occasion; quelques personnes luy ayant esté à cette fin depulés, qui rapportèrent peu après, que le dit S.r Comte de Jessé ne leur avoit point voulu donner aucun délay que jusques à l'heure du Midy.

Cette rigueur étonna et affligea extraordinairement l'assemblée, et après plusieurs réflections et raisonnemens, presque tous ceux qui la composoient témoignèrent estre prêts d'exposer tous leurs biens à la furie du Soldat, moyennant cela ils pourroient conserver leurs Consciences en repos, et n'estre pas forcés à changer de Religion; mais comme ils voyoient par tout ce qui s'est pratiqué par toute la France, que la résistance estoit inutile, et qu'après la perte de tous les biens on ne cessoit d'exercer toute sorte de rigueurs sur les personnes jusqu'à ce qu'elles eussent renoncé à leur Religion pour embrasser la Cath: Ap: et Rom.e, Ils ..... considérèrent qu'ils ne pouvoient pas éviter le même sort dans ce petit Estat enclavé dans la France et dans le Comtat où l'on s'estoit si fort déclaré contre eux, qu'ils leur refusoient non seulement toute retraite, mais aussi le passage, le logement et les alimens, voire même se saisissoient des Sujets de S.A. de la A.R. les contraignoient à changer de Religion, ou les renvoyoient au dit S.r Comte de Jessé, qu'ainsi ils estoient de tous costés enfermés, qu'ils n'attendoient aussi aucune ressource d'aucun endroit

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ny de S.A. ny par l'entremise des puissances qui agissoient pour les interests auprès du Roy, que d'ailleurs il y avoit lieu de craindre que le Roy ayant fait la ... démarche qu'il venoit de faire; Il n'en voudroit pas avoir le démenti, et qu'ils seroient entiérement accablés, s'ils ne changeoient pas de Religion, comme le Roy vouloit, Si par toutes ces considérations et plusieurs autres, Ils furent d'avis, ne pouvant pas s'opposer à la force du Roy, de Conserver leurs biens, et de Catholiser, et faisant auparavant quelque projet des conditions, dous les-quelles ils se réüniroient à' ... l'église Cath Ap: et Rom· lesquelles on tascheroit d'obtenir, Si pour ce Sujet l'Assemblée nomma quelques personnes pour travailler audit projet; Ledit S.r Comte de Tessé, à qui on avoit fait Sçavoir cette nouvelle résolution, y ayant consenti à condition que le tout ... seroit fait avant trois heures après midy, Ny ayant eu que. Vous qui ne fumes pas de cet avis, et qui déclarâmes, que nous estions disposés à Souffrir ce que la force ... pourroit faire contre nous, plustost que d'abandonner nostre Sainte & pure religion, à quoy quelques personnes de l'assemblée, mais en très-petit nombre, se conformèrent.

Le même jour XI.e le Susdit projet ayant esté dressé, et iceluy communiqué audit S.r Comte de Tessé et au S.r Evêque d'Orange, finalement après quelques difficultés de part et d'autre, on convint des conditions, et l'Escrit, qui les contenoit, fut Signé.

Ce même jour XI.e sur les 3. et 4. heures après midy un Capitaine dudit Régiment vint dire audit S.r Président, qu'il avoit ordre dudit S.r Comte de Tessé de loger chez luy trente cinq Dragons, s'il ne vouloit pas se Catholiser; que véritablement on ne luy diroit jamais de le faire, mais que les-dits Dragons ne quitteroient point sa maison, qu'il n'eust déclaré qu'il embrassoit la R:C:A: et Rom: que S'il ne le faisoit pas dans deux heures, il luy envoyeroit encore une autre Compagnie de dragons, et deux heures après encore une autre; toutes les quelles troupes ne le quitteroient point jusqu'alors, et que non Seulement elles seroient nourries et payées par luy durant ce temps-là, mais que même leurs Dragons seroient dans la maison avec toute Sorte de licence: à quoy le dit Président répondit qu'il Souffriroit tout ce que l'on luy voudroit faire, son dessein n'estant pas d'abandonner sa Religion pour cela.

On en usa de même à l'égard de Nous dits Conseillers et Adv.t et Procureur ... Général de S.A., qui fimes aussi une semblable réponce. Et peu après toutes nos

maisons

maisons furent remplies de Dragons, qui y furent logés ce jour-là 11e. de ce mois durant toute la nuit et durant tout le lendemain 12e. jusqu'à 4. ou 5. heures après midy, durant tout le quel temps ils y firent tous les désordres, toutes les indignités toutes les insolences qu'ont accoutumé de faire des Soldats logés à discrétion à la réserve de piller, ce qui ne leur avoit pas esté encore permis.

Le lendemain 12e. les officiers du Parlement furent avertis que ledit Sr Comte de Jessé, suivant les ordres, qu'il disoit avoir du Roy, se mettoit en estat de leur envoyer un plus grand nombre de Dragons, à qui il permettoit de faire de plus grands ravages avec toute licence, et prevoyans qu'il leur .... Seroit impossible de résister à la force d'un si grand Monarque, qui n'ayant pas commencé pour en demeurer là, ne pourroit que les accabler, et faisans aussi réflection sur les Considérations cy-dessus mentionnées, qui avoient esté faites par la susdite assemblée, se résolurent de faire ce qu'ils ne ..... pourroient en fin éviter, et après avoir demandé inutilement des passeports audit Sr Comte de Jessé pour sortir du Royaume & abandonner tous leurs biens pour le Salut de leurs ames; Ils furent contraints malgré eux de plier, & déclarer de bouche qu'ils se réünissoient à la R. C. A. et Rom: Soubs diverses conditions contenuës dans un escrit sur ce dressé, dont la copie est cy-jointe, ayants aussi Stipulé verbalement que de trois mois ils n'entreroyent dans les Eglises des Catholiques, qu'ils n'assisteroient à aucune de leurs Cérémonies, et qu'ils ne feroient aucun exercice de la Religion des dits Catholiques, dans le quel escrit le Sr. Saupin Conseiller au bureau des Domaines & finances de S: A: fut aussi compris. Depuis ce temps-là ledit Sr. Comte de Jessé s'est appliqué le 13e. de ce mois à faire changer par le moyen des Dragons les femmes, qui ne l'ont pas encore fait, n'y ayant presque point d'hommes qui ne fussent déja convertis par force avant nous, si bien qu'il n'y a presque plus personne qui n'ait changé, Le Régiment Dragons est toujours

toujours dans cet Estat, et ne parle pas encore de se retirer, en sorte que la Principauté est entièrement accablée de la dépence qu'elle est obligée de soutenir pour leur Subsistance, ayant même apparance qu'elle durera encore quelque tems, parce qu'il est impossible qu'il ne reste quelque personne, homme ou femme, fils ou fille, ou quelque domestique, tant dans la ville que dans la Campagne, qui ne soient pas encore Catholisés. /

Tous les Réligionaires de Courthèson, à l'egard desquels on a éxercé la même force et la même rigueur, se sont aussi Catholisés.

Depuis les susdits ordres que ledit S.r Comte de Tessé recut le 9.e de ce mois, il a fait garder les Ministres de tems dans les Prisons plus étroitement qu'ils n'estoient, les ayant fait séparer et mettre dans des Crottons durant un jour ou deux, avec ..... defence à toute personne de leur parler, après quoy on les a remis ensemble depuis le 14.e de ce mois. Et à l'égard du S.r de Chambrun Ministre, ledit S.r Comte de Tessé luy ... envoya aussi le 12.e de ce mois Vingt Dragons qui y demeurèrent 24 heures, et qui y ... firent pareillement des grands desord-res jour & nuit dans sa maison durant tout le temps qu'ils y furent; Ledit S.r Comte de Tessé luy ayant aussi déclaré, que l'ordre du ... Roy estoit qu'il fût conduit à pierre-ancise à Lyon, et qu'il devoit se disposer à partir le 14.e de ce mois, où il le feroit conduire par des Dragons.

Le 13.e au matin ledit S.r Comte de Tessé fist déloger de la maison du dit S.r de ..... Chambrun les Dragons qu'il y avoit fait mettre à la réserve de deux qu'il fist ... mettre à la porte de la ruë; et c'est à cause d'un accident qui luy survint le même jour 13.e au matin, qui fut si grand que l'on le creut mort durant quelque temps par toute la ville, après quoy en estant revenu, il fist prier incessamment ledit S.r ... Comte de Tessé par tous ses amis durant tout ce jour-là de vouloir avoir égard aux ... incommodités dont ledit S.r de Chambrun est affligé depuis long temps, qui l'empes-chent de se servir de ses jambes et des mains, et qui ont beaucoup augmenté depuis environ deux mois; que deux hommes qui le portoient l'ayant laissé tomber, il se rompit une cuisse, et outre ce outre ce par une rétention d'urine, qui luy ... estoit survenue depuis le jour au paravant, et de vouloir le laisser dans sa maison soubs seure garde, sans que ledit S.r Comte de Tessé se laissât flescher de tout ce jour-là 13.e, bien que ledit S.r Président luy eust mené la femme dudit S.r de Chambrun sur les 7. ou 8. heures du soir, et qu'il n'eust rien oublié avec elle pour le toucher.

Le lendemain 14.e au matin ledit S.r de Chambrun ayant encore fait faire des nouvelles instances audit S.r Comte de Tessé, il changea le lieu de la rélégation, et

ordonna

ordonna qu'il n'iroit que la ville du St. Esprit, où il seroit mis dans une maison ... bourgoise, et qu'il ne seroit accompagné que de trois hommes et d'une femme, n'ayant pas voulu souffrir que sa femme allât avec luy, à moins qu'elle se fist catholq ainsi ledt. Sr. de Chambrun ~~partit~~ partit ce jour-là, s'estant fait porter sur un brancar. Le même jour 14e. ledit Sr. Comte de Tessé ayant obligé les Consuls d'aller avec luy, et estant accompagné du Sr. Aymard Advt. au Parlement, et d'une Vingtaine de Dragons, alla par la ville de maison a maison depuis dix heures du matin ... jusqu'a près midy, pour obliger le maisthe de la maison de faire apparoir sur le champ l'acte de son abjuration et de celle de sa femme, de ses enfans, et de ses domestiques, et bien ne pouvoit pas la montrer d'abord, quand même il seroit vray qu'elle avoit este faite, Il mettoit un Dragon, auquel il falloit donner un demy Escu et outre ce le nourrir jusqu'à ce que l'acte de l'abjuration fust exhibé, et s'il y avoit quelque personne dans la maison qui n'eust pas encore changé de religion, il y mettoit ses Dragons, dont il augmentoit le nombre de temps en temps jusqu'à ce que la chose fût faite.

Depuis à ce temps-là en absence et par ordre dudit Sr. Comte de Tessé un ... Capitaine du régiment, accompagné de Dragons, a continué de faire ladite visite, non seulement depuis une heure après midy jusqu'au soir du même jour 14e, mais tout le jour d'hier et tout aujourd'huy à l'indication dudit Sr. Aimard, qui y a tous-jours assisté, et par fois deux Nore. et Greffier du juge ordinaire d'Orange, même durant quelque temps de Noble ordre d'hymonie, qui estoit viguier l'année passée, ledit Sr. Aimard ayant même dit en quelque endroit ayant le St. Folix qu'il ne servoit de rien de cacher des personnes de la R.P.R. et que la Garnison de la Citadelle du pont St. Esprit estoit assés proche pour la faire servir, quand il y auroit quelqu'un n'auroit pas changé. En foi de quoy Nous avons fait et signé nostre présent verbal à Orange ce sixiéme Novembre mil six cent quatre vingt Cinq.

Montmiral. Alanson, De Drevon, Beaufain

Les

Les Soubsignés Citoyens de la ville d'orange considérans que la volonté de Dieu, dont les Roys sont les Principaux interprètes, est que tous les Chrestiens soient réünis dans une même Eglise pour témoigner leur Soûmission aux ordres de la Divine providence, & celles qu'ils ont pour les Saintes intentions du Roy, demandent qu'il luy plaise, que les troupes du Roy commandées par Mons^r le Comte de Tessé sortent, et que les frais, faits et à faire, soient ... régalés sur tout l'Estat, sans distinction de Religion.

2.

Déclarent qu'ils se réünissent à l'Eglise Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine, à la maniere qu'en use l'eglise pour y croire et professer toutes les vérités .... Chrestiennes & orthodoxes contenues dans l'Escriture Sainte, que Dieu a manifesté à ses Prophètes, Apostres et Evangélistes suivant l'interprétation et le sens de l'Eglise universelle, renonceans à toutes erreurs et hérésies contraires.

3

Que pour leur grande consolation et édification tous les Dimanches avant le Service sera lû un Chapitre de l'Escriture S^te en François du vieux & nouveau Testamment, suivant les traductions approuvées par l'Eglise, et que tout le Service divin, qui se fait en Latin, sera expliqué en François par les pasteurs de l'Eglise.

4

Qu'ils n'invoqueront que Dieu le Père, Fils et S.^t Esprit.

5

Qu'ils ne croiront estre nécessaire, de nécessité de salut, autre intercession & médiation, que celle de nostre Seigneur Jésus-Christ envers Dieu le Père.

6.

Qu'ils ne seront tenus de rendre aucun culte Divin aux images, qui seront dans l'Eglise.

7

Que dans l'Eucharistie on adorera Jésus-Christ, qui est réellement, Spirituellement & Sacramentellement contenu dans cet adorable Sacrement:

8

Que l'on donnera cette consolation aux Fidèles de communier sous les deux espèces, si l'Eglise universelle vouloit le juger à propos.

Fait à Orange ce 11^e Novembre 1685.

Tessé

Nous ordonnons l'éxécution de ce présent Article dans toute sa teneur. Signé Tessé.

Nous

Nous Jaques d'Obeilh par la grace de Dieu Evesque d'Orange Abbé et Comte de Montfor, Conseiller du Roy en tous ses Conseils avons admis les cy contre-signés à la réünion de l'Eglise Catholique, Apostolique, Romaine, Sous les conditions dont aux huit articles que cy-dessus, Fait à Orange ce 13e Novembre 1685.

Jean Jaques E. d'Orange

London June 9th 1713.

Some time last month the Duke d'Aumont presented a ..... Memorial to the Queen against Mr. Armand Dubourdieu, Minister of the Church at the Savoy; Whereupon Her Majesty was pleased to send the Memorial to the Bishop of London, with orders to Examine the said Monsieur Dubourdieu, who was Summond the 28. to appear before the Bishop, with a Permission to bring along with him four of the Elders of the Savoy. On the 29th Mr. ... Dubourdieu, accompanyed with four Elders of that Church, went to Fulham four Miles from hence, where the Bishop of London does ordinarily reside; and the Bishop having declared to him the occasion of his Summons he desired a sight of the Memorial which was granted him. After one of the Elders had read it, the Bishop asked Mr. Dubourdieu what he had to say to it. He ... Answerd, That the Memorial containing only general Complaints, he had nothing else to say, but that during the War, he had, after the Example of several Prelates, & other Clergy men of the Church of England, freely preached against the comon Enemy and

Perseu

Persecutor of the Church; and, that the greatest part of his Sermons being Printed, with his Name affixed, he was far from disowning them: But that since the ..... Proclamation of the Peace, he had not said any thing in the least which did regard the Person of the French King. The Bishop made him repeat those Words. Since the Proclamation of the Peace, and asking of the Elders whether this was true? They answerd, That it was; upon which the Bpp said, That he would make his Report of it to the Queen. But before he went away, Mr. Dubourdieu desired the Bishop to grant him a Copy of the Memorial which he accordingly promised; and orderd his Secry to dispatch it forthwith. in Tenor as follows.

Memoire presenté par Monsieur Le Duc d'Aumont.

Quelque Raison que le Roy ait eu jusques ici de ne point Sortir de sa juste Severité, à l'égard de ses Sujets qui ont été condamnez aux Galères, pour Contrevantions à ses Ordonnances sur le Fait de Religion, Sa Majesté cependant à la Consideration de la Reine de la Grand' Bretagne a donné ses ordres pour en faire Sortir les moins coupables, et les faire jouir d'une Grace dont les éloignoit de plus en plus la Conduite des Refugiez, et particuliérement celle que leurs Ministres tenoient à son égard.

Comme ils ont fait du châtiment de quelques Particuliers l'intérêt de tout le Corps, et que S.M.B touchée de leurs Cris et de leurs Représentations a bien voulu agir en leur faveur ~~auprés~~ auprés du Roy: ils se rendront certainement indignes de la Grace qu'Elle vient de leur procurer, s'ils continuent à parler avec si peu de ménagement d'un Prince auquel ils doivent de si profonds Respects.

Mais quelle apparence de les tenir dans leur Devoir, si ceux la même leur Caractère engage à donner aux autres l'Exemple de la moderation, se répandent eux-mêmes en public en discours Véhements et injurieux, et si je Cose dire, en Blasphèmes? Il est donc important de faire un châtiment éxemplaire de ceux qui n'ont donné aucune ~~bride~~ borne à leur

malignité, et qui ont abusé du Ministère de la chaire pour commenquer leur Aigreur contre le Roy. Comme personne ne s'est répandu avec plus de Fureur et de Scandale que le sieur Armand Dubourdieu Ministre de l'Eglise de la Savoye, que toute sa Religion s'est reduite à des Declamations contre la France et la Personne du Roy, qu'il a creu même, en s'attirant par là de la Consideration dans les Partis, couvrir l'opprobre de sa vie, et sauver ses Déréglements des inconvéniens ordinaires; et que d'ailleurs un Esprit aussi turbulent que le sien, et un homme aussi agité de l'Esprit de Party et de Faction, ne peut être qu'un Sujet désagréable à la Reine, à la Nation, et au Consistoire qui l'a noté; c'est aussi la seule Punition d'Armand Dubourdieu que Monsr. ~~[illegible]~~ le Duc d'Aumont prend la Liberté de demander à S.M.B. étant juste que dans le Tems que le Roy, par la seule Complaisance pour Elle, se porte à donner à ses Sujets des Marques d'une Clémence extraordinaire, Elle veuille bien ..... reprimer la Calomnie et l'Irreligion convertes du Masque et du Zèle Apostolique; et par le châtiment d'un seul Homme imposer Silence aux autres, sur la Personne d'un Prince si étroitement uni à S.M. par les Liens du Sang./

A Translation of the foregoing Memoire.

" Whatever reason the King may have hitherto had, not to abate of his
" just Severity against those of his Subjects who have been Condemnd to the
" Gallies for contravening his Ordinances in matters of Religion, his
" Majesty nevertheless, in Consideration of the Queen of Great Britain,
" has given his orders to release the least guilty, and to let them Enjoy
" the Grace from which they were more and more excluded by their
" Conduct of the Refugees, and particularly their Ministers towards
" his Majesty.

" Since they have made the Punishment of some private Persons the
" Concern of the whole Body, and that Her Britannick Majesty, moved

by

" by their Clamours and their Representations, was desirous to intercede in
" their behalf with the King, they will certainly render themselves unworthy
" of that Favour which She has procurd for them, if they should continue to
" Talk with so little Regard of a Prince, to whom they owe so profound Respects.

" But what appearance is there of keeping them in their Duty, if those very
" Persons, whose character obliges them to give others an Example of ....
" Moderation, launch out even in Publick into passionate & injurious ..
" Discourses; and, if one may say soe, into Blasphemys? It is therefore a
" matter of Importance, to Inflict an Exemplary Punishment on those
" who have sett no Bounds to their Malice, and have abused the Ministry
" of the Pulpit, to disperse their Bitterness and Animosity against y^e King.

" As no Body has expressed himself with more Rage and Scandal
" than M^r. Armand Dubourdieu, Minister of the Church of the Savoy, whose
" whole Religion is reduced into Declamations against France, & the
" Person of the King. (he thinking by that means to gain y^e Esteem
" of Partys, to Conceal his scandalous Life, and to Skreen his Disorders
" from common Persecution) and besides, since such a Turbulent Temper
" as his, being a Man moved by the Spirit of Party and Faction, cannot but
" be a disagreeable Subject to the Queen, to the Nation, and to the Consistory,
" which has already set a Mark upon him; Therefore the Punishment
" of Armand Dubourdieu is the only thing that Monsieur the Duke
" D'Aumont takes the Liberty to demand from Her Britannick Majie;
" it being just, that at the same time y^e King, out of his sole Complaisance
" for Her, is induced to give his Subjects the Marks of such Extraordinary
" Clemency, She should Suppress Calumny and Irreligion, covered w^th
" the Mask of Apostolick Zeal, and by the Punishment of one Man
" only, impose Silence on others, as to the Sacred Person of a Prince
" so Strictly united to Her Britannick Majtye by the Tyes of Blood.

A Copy of Mr. Osterwald's Letter dated
at Neufchatel 22d. Jan.r N.S. 1713. } See a Translation of
To John Chamberlayne Esq.r } Letter Pag. 109.

Mon tres-cher et tres-honoré Monsieur,

See a Translation of this Letter fol. 109.

Il ny a pas long temps que jay receu les deux — Lettres que vous mécrivites le 1.r et le 5.me Juillet dernier, avec les Papiers qui les accompagnoient.

NB. Mr Rich.d Steele having seen this Extract, was at the charge of sending for a Copy of the MS. and afterwards of translating & publishing it in English, which he dedicated to the Pope.

Vid. a Translat. of this Extract fol. 112.

Extrait d'une Lettre que M.r Ott m'á ecrite (a Mons.r Ostervald) de Zurich

Inter Manuscripta Abbatis Sangallensis quæ hîc figuri habemus. Codex est Instructione per N. S. Innocenzo XI. dello stato della Religione nel mondo, fatta da Monsignor Urbano Cerri segretario di propaganda fide. Hic Liber inter Secretissimos est nec in illa Abbatia repertus fuisset nisi Sfondratum Cardinalem habuissent. Docet Geographico ordine usq; ad extremos fines quibus Artibus utantur. Utinam liber iste in Anglia aut Belgio luci daretur! Constaret inde de duobus; tum quibus in malo dolis crudelitatibus =ve utantur Papistæ, tum quâ imitatione, non malarum actium, sed prudentiæ & diligentiæ Reformati, atq; inter eos maximè Anglicanæ Propaganda fide Societas multa instituere ex adverso pessimarum fraudium possit. Original hoc elegantissimè scriptum est, & papæ Innocentij XI. manu tritum.

Tituli Libri post præfationculam ita habent—

Europa. Inghilterra, Hernia, Scotia, Dammarca, Suetia, Provincie unite, Germania Bassa. Città Anseatiche. Elvetia. Rhetia. Moscovia. Tartaria. Illirico. Ungaria. Transylvania. Valachia. Moldavia. Bosna. S. Saba. Bulgaria. Tracia. Servia. Albania. Cimarro. Ocrida. Dalmatia. Grecia. Arcipelago. Romania. Polonia. Livonia. Curlandia Germania. Boemia. Ungaria Imperiale. ~~Uscoch~~ Uscochi. Francia. Italia. Eretici occulti in Fiandria; in Spagna & portogallo. in Italia, in Francia, ne Stati hereditarij della Casa d'Austria. Collegij. Seminario di Parigi

Asia. Cypro. Marroniti. Terra Santa. Soria. Mesopotamia. Persia. Arabia. Georgia, Mengrellia. Circassia. Jezedecin. Armenia. Asia minore. Indie orientali. Imperio del gran Mogor. Idalcan & altri regni Malavar. Bengala. Java magg.re Goa Isole Filippine. Isole ~~xxxx~~ di Ladroni. china. Siam. Cocincina. Camboia. Tonebrino. Grappon.

Africa

Affrica. Egitto. Etiopia. Fessa & Marocco. Arda & Negriti. . .
Serralcone. Oveno & Benin. Guinea, Barbaria. Bastione di francia. . .
Sabarca. Capo Negro. Meliza. Bena. Franizeno. Capo verde. Sonega
Congo & Angola. Madagascar. Monomorapa.

America. Peru. Rio dell'Amazone 'o Gayana. Isole Antille.
Brasile. Rio Gennero. Paragua è Chile. Nuovo Regno di Granata. Terra
ferma, Venezuela. Nuova francia. Virginia. Avallonia. Marilandia.
California. Nuovo Mexico. Mexico & Nuovo Spagna.

Stato della Congregatione. Collegio Urbano.
Stampa. Archivio. Missioni & Vescovi.
Missionarij. Procuratori. Visitatori Vescovi.

Sunt in Universum Pagina in folio minore 201.

Est opusculum illud ejusmodi, ut Martyrum nostrorum causam et veritatem ab iniquitate Adversariorum confirmet, quod inter alia ex his vobis in Alloquio ad Innocentium XI. contentis evidens est.

La Santità Vostra da sì breve racconto può riconoscere l'uniformità de' proprij sentimenti, a quelli de suoi Antecessori, et in vero il maggior ministero, anzi si può dire unico, che propriamente spetta al Sommo . . . Pontifice, è quello gl'impose Christo Signor nostro quando disse, Pasce oves meas, obligandolo secondo il senso de' Padri, non solo a pascere l'ovile all'hora congregato, mà al procurarne un continuo accrescimento col condurvi alias oves quæ non sunt ex Ovili; ne volle altro significare quella misteriosa visione che negl'Atti Apostolici si racconta haver hauuti S. Pietro cioè è di quel gran panno appeso a quatro cardine del mondo. pieni d'ogni sorte di Bruti, de qualiglisa bon tre volte detto, che sorgesse & mangiasse, onde uccidesse rispondendo non potere

potere per essere immondi; udì sempre replicarsi, che immondo non era ciò che Dio haveva purificato; e vidde al fine riporsi il tutto nel Cielo. Tre volte dunque fatta rinovata voce divina, Surge Petre, occide & manduca, pordare a dividere che continuamente hora nell intorno si replica à i Sommi Pontefici di Surgere con vigilanza Apostolica di uccidere & estinguere negl'Infedeli la vita presente, & di mangiarsi ciò è di consustantiare nella vera vita della nostra fede laloro falsa e brutale.

A Translation of Mr. Osterwald's Letter from Neufchatell Dated 22 Janry 1713 to Mr. Chamberlayne

Most honourd Sir.

'Tis not long since I receed the two Letters which you wrote me of the 15th July last with the papers that accompanyd them You may well Imagine that I should not have been so long in answering if I had receed your Packet sooner, for what ever comes from you is with me too precious to be Neglected. It is with great pleasure that I see the Proposal for the Martyrology and my Satisfaction as well as that of all others who have seen it would be perfect if this work were printed in French In this Case I could procure a good Number of Subscripcons But it will be very difficult to procure any for a Work in English few People Understanding this Language Several have writt to me the same thing from diverse Places in Switzerland It is this difficulty of the Language which has hindred me to profit so much as I wish I could with the Books which you were pleased to send me concerning the Conversion of y^e^ Irish as also another which is very Curious about the Protestant Mission to Malabar

But to return to the Martyrology I must tell you Sir That a great many People have had the same Thoughts which have been Suggested in England. I am sometimes in Conversation upon this Subject with Mons^r^ de Mirmanda French Gentleman a man of great merit and Comon Piety who has been a

long

long time at Berlin, and who knows all the Protestant Courts where he is very much respected It is he that has sent to me the Memorial which accompanys this Letter of which the Author of the New Martyrology may make some Advantages./

As to what you ask me concerning the Persecutions which the Protestants have undergone in this Country I must tell you That as the Reformation was Established here by the Concurrence & Approbation of the People and Magistrates there is very little to be Expected here which may serve to Enrich the Martyrology. — There's my Sovereignty of Neufchatel a little Town and Village of Papists but all the rest are Reform'd So that I don't find you are to expect any Materials from Switzerland for this Undertaking But I believe you will have some from the Grisons./

I have read a German History concerning the Reformation in that Country writt by the late Monsieur Anhorn Minister who also was in England a few years before his death wherein there are several places very curious They have besides, the History of the Wars in the Valteline But as there has been sent to the Grisons the Proposals for the Martyrology I leave it to those Gentlemen there who are wrote to, to furnish the Memorials which may serve the design of this Work.

Whilst the Troops of Zurick & Bern took the Abby of St Gaul last year they found amongst the Papers and Books of the abby a very curious Manuscript.

M.r Ott of Zurick a Person very well known at London and my very good Friend has sent to me the Plan and the Proofs and I have made Copys of them tho very hastily to Impart them to you I believe it is of very great Importance that it should be known in London and that if a Letter were wrote to Mons.r the Antistes at Zurick to beg a Copy of it, it might be easily obtaind. I ought to take Notice to you that it is believed that it would be for the Interest of Religion to print it in Your parts and that Copys should be sent to Zurick for the publick Library.

I wish with all my heart Dear Sir, it were in my power to do any thing more for the good of Religion for Your Satisfacon and for that of the Illustrious Author who is composing the Martyrology - God grant a Blessing to his Designs and have you always in his Protection —

I thought I had told you S.r that one named M.r James Pearce Author of a Book Entituled Vindiciæ fratrum dissentientium in Anglia, adversus G. Nichols &c. wrote me about three years agoe an honest Letter acompanying his Book In which he pres'd me to appear towards those who are call'd the Hierarchiques to perswade them to a good reunion with the Presbyterians and to reform what is amiss in the Church of England He goes on even to tell me that he beleives there's no man would be better heard than my Self on this Subject and he tells me abundance of things too long here to relate: The Letter having been 2. ½ Years upon the road I could not answer him before now. I told him that there was not any thing that I wished more than this Reunion, and that he did me too much Honour to think me a proper Person: and that besides the time is not favourable at present: and that it were to be Wished that both partys had long since Labour'd at it and that both the Church of England and the Presbyterians would be more Secure on the side of their comon Enemy.

It remains only that I tell you that as I did not dissemble in my Letter to D.r Nichols that there are some things in your Church which may be rectifyed So there are among the Presbyterians some things I which I do not approve and in particular their Aversion to Liturgys Do me the favour to tell me your Opinion on my Answer.

Our Liturgy is about Printing with an Addition of the Liturgy at the Lords Supper which We have Chang'd as I formerly Signifyed to Mons.r La Motte - I beg you to love me always. Monsieur de Montmollin Salutes you, and I am always with a heart full of Zeal

Y.r most humble Servant

The Translation of ~~a Manuscript~~ an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Ott of Zurick to Mr. Osterwald.

Among the Manuscripts of the Abbot of S.t Gaul, which We have here at Zurick, there is a Book in Italian, Intituled An Instrucon by our Lord Innocent XI. of the State of Religion in the World, done by — Monsignor Urbano Carri. Secry of the Congregation de Propag: Fide

This Book is one of their Secret ones, nor would it have been found in that Abby, had not Cardinal S. Fondrato been once Abbot there.

It shews in a Geographical Order what arts the Papists use to the utmost Indies. I wish this Book were Explaind and Publisht in England or Holland, then two things would follow, first that We should be better Instructed in the Popish Artifices and Cruelties; and again with what Imitation, not of their evil practices, but of their prudence and Diligence, the Reformd might Learn, & especially the English Society for Propagating the Gospel, how to oppose the frauds and Devices of their Enemies.

The Original is curiously written, and frequently mark'd with P. Innocent XI.'s hand.

The Contents of the Book, after a short Preface, are.

Europe. England. Ireland. Scotland. Denmark. Sweden The United Provinces, The Spanish Provinces, The Hans towns, Switzerland. the Grisons, Muscovy, Tartary, Illiricum, Hungary Transylvania, Valachia, Moldavia, Bosnia, S. Sabia. Bulgaria Thracia, Servia, Albania. Cimarro, Ocrida, Dalmatia, Gretia, Archipelago, Romania, Poland, Livonia, Curland, Germany Bohemia, Imperial Hungary, Uschoclii, France, Italy, the hidden Hereticks in Flanders, in Spain & Portugal, in Italy, France, and the Hereditary Countrys of Austria, Colledges, — Seminaryes of Paris. /

Asia. Cyprus. Maronites. Holyland. Syria Mesopotamia. Persia Arabia. Georgia. Mingrelia. Circassia, Jazedevin. Armenia. Asia Minor. East Indies. Empire of the Great Mogul. Idalcan and other Kingdoms. Malabar, Bengale, Great Java, Gra. Philippine Islands. Islands des... Ladrones. China Siam Cochinchina. Camboia, Tonebrino. Japan.

Africa. Egypt. Æthiopia. Tez & Morocco, Arda & the Negroes Senalione. Ovino & Benin. Guinea, Barbary. Bastion of France Fabarea, Cape Negro. Meliza. Bona. Tremizen. Capo verde. — Senega. Congo & Angola. Madagascar. Monopotapa

America. Peru. River of the Amazons or Guyana. The Antilles. Brazil. Rio. Janeiro. Paraqua & Chili. New Kingdom of Granada. Terra firma. Venezuvle. New France. Virginia... Avellonia. Maryland. California New Mexico. Mexico. & New Spain.

State of the Congregation. Collegio Urbano.
Printing Archives. Missions and Bishops
Missionaries Procurators. Visitors Bishops

II

The Book is in a small folio, containing in all 201. Pages. This work is so writt, that it does Vindicate and Strengthen the Cause of Truth and of our Martyrs, from the Iniquity of our Adversaryes, which (besides other places) may appear from these words at the beginning addressd to Innocent XI.

Your Holiness from this short Account may perceive the Conformity of Your own Sentiments, to those of Your Predecessors; and in Truth the great Duty or Ministry, may one may say the only one, — which properly belongs to the Supreme Bishop, is that which Christ our Lord imposed, when he said. Feed my Sheep; obliging him (according to the Sence of the Fathers) not only to feed the Sheep then gatherd,

but

but to procure a continual Increase to them, in bringing in other Sheep, which were not of the Sheepfold, nor can that Mysterious Vision (related in the Acts of the Apostles) which St. Peter saw, have any other Signification, that is, of a great Sheet hung to the four Corners of the Earth, and full of all sorts of Brutes, of whom it was said three times to him, that he should rise and Eat, and to which he Answers, that he could eat nothing Unclean But the Voice replyed, that was not Unclean which God has ... purifyed, and then he saw all carryd up to Heaven. Thrice then was the Divine Voice repeated, Rise Peter kill & Eat to shew that now continually it Exhorts the Supreme Bishops inwardly, to rise with Apostolical Vigilance, to kill and Extinguish in Infidels their Present Lives, & to devour them, that is, to consubstantiate in the true Life of our Faith their False and Brutal One.

Rolle Des forcats auquels le Roy accordé la Liberté à condition de Sortir du Roiaume,

	No		No
Louis Manuel	11869	Estienne Gout	21730.
Antoinve Mercier	11657.	David teisier	21731.
Salomon Bourget	20889	Barthelemi Rosignol..	11860.
David Vole	13668.	Jaques du Jour	13946.
Jaques Renard	35921.	Pierre augereau	13674.
Jaques Fauche	25728.	Jean Daudet	15912.
Pierre Leques	21732.	Jean Mole	11380.
Abraham Rispail du caston	9894.	Pierre Sauzet	12323.
Daniel Crose	11383.	Louis Capellier	14272.
Francois Rochebliere ...	10583.	Jean Semaine	11663
Fiacre Diablan	17552	Andre Gazeau	10319.
Daniel Boulonnois	20769.	Louis Gloire	21820.

N°	
Laurens foulquier	21506.
Daniel Comte	10313.
Elie Pichot	16228.
Janson la Buscagne	16229
Simon Piriot	22519.
Jaques du Pon	12938.
Jean Guiraud	12954.
Jaques Drillau	23538.
Ben Jamin Germain	20891.
Andre Rechas	22347.
Daniel Rougeau	23521.
Pierre maillet	14273.
charle Sabatier	21871.
Jaques Souleiral	21833.
Louis du claux	11675
Andre Pelecour	13262.
Michel Chabri	21863.
Pierre Boulogne	7636.
Claide Jauvet	10222.
Antoinne Chabert	19320.
Clement Patonnier	8381.
Estienne Sales	14699.
Jean Berru	11682.
Jean Biau	15842.
Francois Courtsserres	21812.
Jaques Brizun	21841.
Jean l'hostalet	9487.
Guillaume Roux	12538.
Daniel Arsac	19712.
Gabriel Laurron	21821.
Jaques Castagne	21825.
Antoinne Perier	12171.
Jean Vestion	21825.
Israel Bouschet	12851.
Josue Chameau	23613.
Pierre Bastide	11699.
Pierre Meinadier	11868.
Joseph Courbiere	12321.
Jean Vincent Maillet	12392.
Marc antoinne Reboul	11668.
Pierre Chapelle	12262.
Jean Marcelin	11658.
Jean Detemps	21843.
Claude Pavie	23808
Alexandre Astier	11356
Jean Martin	14283
Antoinne Perier	11662.
Estienne Talabert	21867.
Jaques Piemarin	14268.
Jaques Marteille	16231.
Jaques Perdier	15913.
Jean Vilaret	9942.
Jean francois Malblanc	9390.
Jaques durand	23812.
Pierre Richard	8069
David Douvie	11684.
Jean Ca Zale	9486
Jean Pierre clair	15933.
Charle Bouin	10327.
Abel Damouin	11981.
Daniel Basqueul	25719
Estienne Damouin	11982.
Jaques Rulaud	17272
Jean Rouge	24899
Jean Bonnelle	24296
Charles Melon	7632.
Cephas Carriere	21854.
David Perres	7876
Elie Maurin	7884.

Jean Baptiste Banchon	11652	Moise Reinaud	11010.
Jean Serres	7877.	David Comte	10952.
Pierre Carriere	8755.	Pierre Valat	10956.
Jean Barthe	13962.	Jaques Maurel	8552.
Pierre Barraca	13652	Jean Pierre	17271.
Jean Bourreli	10953	Jean Daudet	15911.
Michel Gascuel	11672	Jean Antoine Penel	11391.
Pierre la font	10957.	Louis Cochet	10655.
Andre Bousquet	19711.	Pierre Roumageon	21728.
Pierre Souleira	21840	Pierre Raimond	14080
Pierre Duet	8046	Estienne Arnal	14538.
Antoinne Grange	11840.	Jean Maurin	12086.
Isaac Apostoli	9376	Jean Soulage	13653
Antoinne Aguellon	18560.	Jean Genre	11680.
Jean Marteille	37986.	Francois Sabatier	11670.
Pierre Peridier	15915	Antoine Privat	21848.
Laurens Jacob	37997.	Jaques Armentier	28799.
Jean Senegat	21467.	Jaques Cabanis	30318.
Bertrand Aurelle	11396	David Roubaud	26591.
Jaques Vigne	10964.	Jean Roustand	27972.
Pierre Gai	15443	Pierre Seviere	26991.
Mathieu Duni	22357.		

Total 136.

De par Le Roy

Sa Majesté, voulant que les cent trente Six forcats servant actuellement Sur ses Galères dénommés Lauprésent Rôle, soient mis en Liberté à condition que dans le même tems, & Sans délai ils Se retirent dans les païs étrangers, Si non & à faute de ce, qu'ils soient arrestez & remis Sur les Galères pour y rester pendant leur vie, Sa Majesté, leur faisant défense de rester dans le Royaume Sous les mêmes peines, Et ordonne aux Commissaires et Contrôleur, aiant Le détail des Chiourmes, de les faire détacher de La chaine, moiénant quoi ils en demeureront bien & valablement déchargés, Mande Sa Majesté au Sieur Tessé Général des Galères, & au Sieur Arnoul Intendant d'icelles, de tenir La main chacun Selon L'autorité de Sa charge à L'éxécution dupréSent ordre, fait à Marle Le 17. mai 1713.

Et plus bas Phlipeaux Signé Louis

Foregoing Order

By Order of the King.

His Majesty's Will and pleasure is that the 136. Galley Slaves which are named in this present List and now actually Serving on board the Galleys be set at Liberty upon Condition that they forthwith and without delay retire into Foreign Countrys and in default thereof they shall be arrested and put again on board the Gallys there to remain during their Lives His Majesty also forbids them under the same pains to remain in the Kingdom And the Comissarys & Controller who have the charge of the Crews of the Slaves are hereby order'd to Loose their Chains Upon which they are to remain well and Legally discharg'd His Majesty Comands the Sieur Tesse General of the Galleys and the Sieur Arnoul Intendant to assist in the Execution of this present Order according to the Authority of their Station Done at Marli the 17 May 1713.

Signed Louis

Below — Phlipeaux.

A Mademoiselle van Armeyden.

Encore un peu de tems, et Celui qui doit venir viendra, et ne tardera point, Disions-nous souvent dans nos Lettres, après le grand Apôtre des Nations: Mais aujourdhuy, Mademoiselle, nous pouvons changer en quelque sorte de langage, au moins à un égard; et nous pouvons nous écrier avec de doux transports de joye, Il est enfin venu le Divin & misericordieux Libérateur que nous attendions depuis tant d'années, le Dieu de nôtre délivrance. Il est venu pour briser nos pesantes chaînes: pour mettre en piéces le joug de nôtre dure captivité: pour nous arracher de la main de nos oppresseurs: et pour nous remener en Sion; où nous aurons la douce consolation de revoir son Saint Temple; et de le pouvoir invoquer, louer & glorifier en toute ... liberté dans ses Saintes Assemblées. Que beni soit à jamais ce Dieu Tout puissant, qui nous fait des choses si grandes: et qui déploye si magnifiquement sa misericorde envers nous. Mon ame, béni l'Eternel, et tout ce qui est au dedans de moi, béni le nom de sa Sainteté. Mon ame, béni l'Eternel: et n'oublie pas un de ses bienfaits. C'est là, Mademoiselle, ce que chacun de nous doit dire, à la vûe de la grace inestimable que Dieu nous fait, et dans le sentiment d'une profonde reconnoissance pour une si grande faveur; chacun de nous doit dire aussi avec le même

Psalmiste

Psalmiste, J'ai patiemment attendu l'Eternel, et il s'est enclinée à moi : et a ouï mon cri : et m'a fait remonter d'un puits qui mène un grand bruit, et d'un bourbier fangeux ; et a posé mes piez sur un Roc : et a asſuré mes pas. Et il a mis en ma bouche un nouveau Cantique, pour loüange à nôtre Dieu. Joignez, Mademoiselle, joignez vos cantiques, vos loüanges & vos actions de graces aux nôtres ; vous qui nous avez si charitablement aidé à porter nos chaînes, vous qui avez si vivement senti & partagé nos maux : Vous enfin, qui vous intéreſſez si tendrement en tout ce qui nous regarde. Priez en même tems le miséricordieux .... Auteur de tout don parfait, qu'il nous donne toutes les Saintes dispositions qui nous sont néceſſaires pour faire un bon usage de cette douce liberté, qu'il veut bien nous accorder en ses grandes compaſſions ; et qu'il ne permette pas qu'il nous arrive jamais de changer une si grande grace en diſſolution. Au reste vous ne serez pas fort surprise, Mademoiselle, d'aprendre que nous ne Serons pas délivrez tous à la fois ; puisque c'est à quoy vous étiez déja préparée, selon que vous nous l'avez témoigné par vos dernières Lettres. Il est donc vrai que le Rolle, qui arriva de la Cour samedi dernier, veille de la Pentecoste, n'est que de 136. Confeſſeurs, qui doivent être les premiers délivrez : et qui le seront apparemment vers la fin de cette Semaine, ou dans le commencement de la Semaine prochaine ; mais on nous fait espérer qu'il arrivera bientôt un autre Rolle, qui portera l'ordre d'élargir tout le reste de nôtre troupe captive ; de sorte qu'on croit que l'entiére délivrance se fera en deux Seules reprises : ce qui surpaſſe nôtre attente ; puisque nous nous étions attendus, qu'on ne nous élargiroit que peu à peu, pour faire traîner les choses en longueur. Nous vous envoyons une copie de ce premier Rolle ; où vous verrez avec plaiſir que M.rs D'Amoüyn, M.r Bancillon, Sabatier, Maurin, Carriere, Lazalé, L'houstalet, mon Cadet, moy même et plusieurs autres fidéles, pour qui vous avez de l'estime, et une consideration particuliére, sont du nombre de ceux qui doivent être délivrez, dans cette premiére occasion. Mais vous serez sans doute .... affligée de voir que l'illustre Monsieur le Baron de Salgas, M.r Muſſet

mon

mon frére l'aîné, et quelques-uns encore qui vous sont particulierement connus, soient demeurez en arriére: et qu'ils aient été reservez pour la troupe qui doit sortir la derniére. Je vous avouë, Mademoiselle, que cela m'a causé à moi-même un sensible déplaisir, et a beaucoup diminué la joye que j'aurois euë de ma délivrance, si les trois chers Confesseurs, que je viens de nommer, avoient eu le bonheur d'être élargis en même tems que moi. Mais enfin Dieu ayant trouvé à propos d'en disposer de cette maniére, nous devons nous soûmettre à sa Sainte volonté; d'autant plus que nous avons lieu d'espérer que ces chers fréres nous suivront de prés, et que nous nous reverrons bientôt à Genéve. Je dis à Genéve; parce qu'il y a de l'apparence que nous prendrons tous ce chemin-là, comme étant le plus court; Car vous verrez par l'ordre, qui est à la fin du Rolle, qu'il nous est expressément ordonné de sortir incessament du Royaume, sur de grosses peines; de sorte que nous aurons grand besoin de faire le plus de diligence qu'il nous sera possible, pour nous mettre en lieu de sûreté; afin d'ôter tout prétexte à nos ennemis. Vous pouvez bien croire, Mademoiselle, que nous ne sommes pas fort fâchez d'être obligez de sortir d'un païs, où nous avons tant souffert. Mais nous .... sommes extrémement affligez de comprendre par les termes rigoureux qui sont dans cet Ordre, qu'il n'y a absolument rien à espérer pour la consolation de nos fréres libres de France, qui gémissent sous la tyrannie du Papisme. Dieu veuille avoir compassion d'eux, et opérer lui-même leur délivrance par son bras tout-puissant! Comme nous n'avons pas le tems d'écrire à present à tous nos bons & généreux amis de vos quartiers, Nous vous supplions, Mademoiselle, d'avoir la bonté de faire part de ces deux mots à Madem.elle de Perry, à M.r De Superville, à M.r Banage, à M.r Martin et à toutes les autres charitables personnes de vôtre connoissance qui s'intéressent pour nous. Nous vous rendons à tous mille et mille graces pour tout ce que vous avez eu la bonté de faire pour notre délivrance, et nous prions l'Eternel qu'il soit lui-même vôtre riche loyer, et vôtre glorieuse recompense. Si Dieu nous conserve la vie

encore

encore quelque peu de tems, nous nous donnerons l'honneur devous écr
un peu plus régulierement, que nous ne pouvons le faire aujourd'huy;
pour vous témoigner plus particuliérement la juste reconnoissance que
nous conservons, et conserverons toûjours de vos bienfaits. Nous espé=
=rons même, que nous pourrons avoir le bonheur de vous voir
dans vos chéres Provinces, et devous asurer de vive voix, que
nous serons jusques à nôtre dernier soupir avec tout le respect
et toute la gratitude possibles,

Mademoiselle,

Vos très-humbles, très-obeissans et très-
obligez Serviteurs

Signez.

Serres l'aîné
Serres le puîné
Serres le jeune
Bancilhon
Sabatier

Le 5. Juin 1713.

Le Cercle n'aura pas occasion de signer
cuy, parceque la Porte va partir.

A Translation of the foregoing Letter.

To Mademoiselle van Armeyden.

Yet a little while while, he that Shall come & will come, and will not tarry. We have often said in our Letters after the great Apostle of the Gentiles But now Madam We may in some sort change our Language at least in one respect, and cry out with loud ... Transports of Joy that the Divine and Merciful Deliverer is at length come the God of our Deliverance whom We have Expected for so many years he is come to break off our heavy Chains and to cut in peices the Yoke of our hard Captivity to rescue us from the hands of our Oppressors and to bring us again into Sion where We have the Sweet Consolation to Visit again his Holy Temple; And to Invoke, Praise & Glorifye him freely in his holy Assemblys Let God Almighty be for ever blessed who has done such great things for us and so magnificently displayd his mercy towards us My Soul blesse thou y^e^ Lord, & all that is within me praise his holy Name. My Soul Bless the Lord and forget not one of his Benefitts This Madam, This is what every one of us may say at the Sight of the Inestimable favour that God has done us And in the Sence of a profound Acknowledgem^t^ for so great a favour Every one of us may say with the same Psalmist I have patiently waited for the Lord and he has Inclined himself towards me & has heard my Cry and hath drawn me out of the Wells which a great Noise and from y^e^ miry Clay, and hath put my feet upon a Rock and Stablished my Goings He hath put a New Song into my Mouth for the Praise of the Lord. Joyn Madam, Joyn Your Songs, Your Praises, and Your Thanksgivings to ours

A Seasonable Warning by the Commission of the General Assembly, concerning the Danger of Popery. At Edinburgh, 19th. August: 1718.

We the Members and Elders met in the Commission of y^e^ General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, taking to our serious Consideration, the inveterate Malice of Papists against the true Reformed Religion, & their restless Endeavours, particularly at this time, to Ruin the Protestant Interest in Britain and Ireland, the great Multitudes of their Priests, and other Emissaries, now trafficking for carrying on this pernicious Design in several Parts of this Country, whereby many are already perverted; their setting up openly in diverse Places their Idolatrous Worship, notwithstanding of the Penal Laws which stand in force against them, and of Her Majesty's Royal Proclamations, and what the Judges have done in their Circuits; and their behaving themselves with as great Insolence as they have ever shewed since our Reformation from Popery; and likewise considering the bold Attemps of other Adversaries to our present Constitution both in Church and State, who do openly in our chief Cities, and through the whole Country, promote the Interest of a Pretender to the Crown, who has been Educated in all the Maxims of Popish Bigotry and French Tyranny. And we being touched with a just & deep Sense of these dangerous Evils, do judge it our Duty, from the Zeal we owe to the Glory of God, the preservation of our Holy Religion, the Safety of Her Majesty's Government, and the Welfare of our Country, and in pursuance of the trust committed to us by the last General Assembly, to give this publick solemn and serious Warning to all Ranks of Persons, of the imminent Danger which doth arise from such pernicious Practices not only to our pure and Holy Religion, but to our civil Rights and Liberties: And therefore we do earnestly obtest all good Protestants and Lovers of their Country, That they look diligently to themselves, that they be not deluded by the Subtle Devices of a Popish and Jacobite Party, who so manifestly design to bring us under the Yoke of the said Pretender, and thereby to deprive us of these most Valuable Blessings, which the great and Gracious God did so remarkably restore unto us by the late glorious Revolution

To preserve the Members of this National Church from being imposd upon by the cunning Artifices of such Enemys, we beseech them to advert how deceitfully many of these who are notoriously disaffected to Her Majty Government, do with great Appearance of Zeal espouse and Promote the Ceremonies and Liturgy of the Church of England, a Yoke which neither we nor our Fathers were able to bear, and which this Nation would never Submit to, even in the times of Prelacy. But althô the Jacobite Party do now so earnestly contend for that Form of Worship, to impose upon and ingratiate themselves with the Church of England, and to strengthen themselves under Her Protection, their Zeal for the Pretender is such, that they generally omit the Prayers in that Liturgy for our Sovereign Queen Anne, and the Illustrious Princess Sophia, upon whom the Succession to the Crown is Settled which Succession we cannot but esteem to be, under God, the greatest Security, not only to the Protestant Interest in these Lands, but also to the Reformed Churches abroad, in whose Safety we are confident, that all good Protestants will find themselves deeply concernd both in Point of Duty and Interest.

It's also very common with that Party, to make a great Outcry especially at distant places, where the Matter is not so well known, of their having suffered grievous Persecution, meerly because of their being of the Episcopal Perswasion. This is another of their Artifices, to procure unto themselves the more favour and Countenance from others, whose Protection they abuse, to prosecute their Malicious Designs against the Revolution Settlement? But this their Clamour and Noise is altogether groundless, and blessed be God we can appeal to the Consciences of all who know our Conduct, that we have never since the late Happily Revolution in the least returned the Severities and unparallelled Cruelties which we met with, when they had the Ascendant; and which we from their present Temper, as well as their former Behaviour, may reasonably conclude they want nothing but Power to renew against the Ministers and Members of this Church.

Moreover

Moreover, that they may diminish the just Aversion of the People of this Land to the Pretender, and engage them to his Interest, they do artfully suggest and with the utmost Confidence assure them, that were he once advanced to the Throne, he would procure the Dissolution of the Union. But we intreat all to consider, that whatever be the Inconveniencys and dangerous Consequences of the Union to our Civil Interests, or the Grievances of this Church under it, against which last, both the Commission and General Assembly gave solemn and seasonable Testimony, particularly in the Tenth Act of the General Assembly, held Anno 1712. intitled, Act approving the Representations and Addresses by the Commission, concerning the Toleration and Patronages; Yet to expect a Remedy to these Grievances from the pretender, is a most gross Delusion, and a Bait which we cannot think will catch any, but such as are very simple and credulous; Yea, supposing there were Ground, as there is none, to expect that the Pretender would dissolve the Union if he should come to the Throne; Yet that could not be at all a Sufficient Compensation for the dreadfull Train of the far greater Evils of Tyrannical Government, and the Abominations of Popery, which we could not but meet with, if a Person of his Principles and Education should be advanced to the Supreme Authority, any Remedy that can be looked for from him would prove so much worse than our present Disease, that we cannot but be confident, there is none who have any just Concern for our Religion and Civil Liberties, which ought to be dearest to us, as Protestants and free born Scots Men, will suffer themselves to be deluded with such an Absurd and Ensnaring Insinuation.

We find it necessary also, to guard People against another artful Contrivance of the Jacobite Party: Those of them that profess to be Protestants, that they may the more easily engage People into their Measures, do frequently declare, That they are for a Protestant Succession, and with great Assurance advance as a thing to be relied upon. That the pretender hath Declared, or will Declare himself to be a Protestant? But this is an Artifice so gross that it can take with none who do Consider, That the Pope doth dispense with the fairest Profession of the Protestant Religion, and the most Solemn Oaths to maintain it, for advancing that Hellish Design of extirpating the Protestant Religion, under the Opprobrious Name of the Northern Heresie;

and

and which all Papists by their Cruel and Bloody Principles, are obliged to endeavour to the Utmost of their Power, upon pain of Damnation; and likewise that a Prince who is a Papist at heart, may the more Securely and easily work the Ruin of our Religion and Liberty, that his Designs are covered with the Mask of a Protestant Profession. Such therefore as are imposed upon with the fond & groundless Expectation of the Pretender's being Protestant, and would thereupon intrust him with all our Valuable Concerns, must needs bewray the greatest Ignorance of the Principles of Papists, and the many obvious Instances of their Dissimulation; nay, bring upon themselves not only the Brand of Weakness and foolish Credulity, but the heinous Guilt of Treachery to God, from their inexcusable running into Measures, which so manifestly endanger our Holy Religion, and y^e Happy Constitution of this Church, founded upon, and agreeable unto the Word of God.

Wherefore we do with the greatest Earnestness recommend to all the Ministers of this National Church, that they Endeavour by Publick & private Instruction to impress the People of their respective Charges, with a due Sense of the Evil of Popery, and extreme Danger of these Lands would certainly be brought into, of being overrun with it, and ruined with Oppression and Tyranny, if ever the Lord should for our Sins permit the Pretender, educated and confirmed in the Popish Religion, and instructed in all the Principles of Arbitrary Government, to bear Rule over us: And we do seriously exhort all the Ministers and Members of this Church, to testify all Duty and Loyalty to our only rightful and Lawful Sovereign Queen Ann, and a Zealous Concern for the Protestant Succession, settled upon the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants: And we judge it proper at this Occasion to put them in Mind, That this Illustrious Princess is the Grand Daughter of King James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, by his Daughter the Lady Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, for whom and her Children our worthy Predecessors did publickly pray in their Churches, and whose Husband was descended of a Family which was remarkably Zealous for the Glorious Work of Reformation, and who himself did endure great Tryals of Affliction for his stedfast Adherence to the Protestant Interest.

When

When we therefore consider how much both our present and
Safety, under God, doth depend upon that Family's Succeeding to the Crown
and how necessary the Preservation of that Succession is, for the Security of our
Religion and Liberty's, and of all that is dear to us as Men and Christians;
we cannot forbear, at such a Juncture as this, to excite ourselves, and all of
our Communion to testifie, as blessed be God they have hitherto done, a firm
and steady Adherence thereto, under whatever Discouragements may happen;
and in the Bowels of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we do seriously
obtest and beseech all Ranks of Persons, to hear the Voice of God's Dispens-
sations to us in these Lands, and to humble themselves deeply under the
many sad Causes and Tokens of the Lord's Anger, to prepare to meet our
God by turning unto him with all their Hearts, by unfeigned Repentance &
Reformation of Life, fleeing to the Blood of Sprinkling for Reconciliation, and
making known our Requests to God with all Prayer and Supplication in y^e^
Spirit, That he would continue, strengthen, and perfect what he has wrought
for us, disappoint the Designs and Hopes of a Popish and Jacobite Party, &
preserve the happy Constitution of this National Church, sanctify & remove
our present Grievances, and teach us to profit by all his Dispensations; That
he would prosper and bless our Sovereign Queen Ann, direct Her Councils, &
prosper Her Government; That He would preserve and maintain against all
its Opposers, the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, & eminently
bless that Illustrious Family; That He would give Wisdom to all Ranks
to understand the times; That he would pour out a Spirit of Love, of Power, and
of sound Mind upon Ministers, That with one heart and Mouth they may strive
together in Defence of the Doctrine, Worship, and Government of this Church
as now settled; That he would bless them with Meekness, Wisdom and Zeal
to avoid all Divisions that bring a Scandal upon Religion, endanger our Consti-
tution, and expose us to the Scorn of our Enemys, and give them advantage
over us; That the Lord would give to all of us, to reflect seriously on the many
Troubles which have afflicted our Zion, and to shun carefully all those Sins
which procured them; That He would keep up in our Lively Remembrance
the great Danger our Religion and Liberty's were in, when in his infinite
Goodness he Surprized these Nations with the late Happy Revolution, a Mer-

never

never to be forgotten, without the highest Ingratitude to God, and the greatest Injustice to the Memory of the late glorious King William, which ought always to be savoury to all good Protestants; That He would enable us to make a right improvement of that Gospel Light, and Purity which we now Enjoy, and ... work in us a Temper of Spirit Suitable thereto; That He would make serious Godliness and Christian Charity to flourish amongst us, and give all Ranks one Heart, and one Way to fear him, and keep his Commandments always, That so our Gracious God would dwell in our Land, and that it may be well with us, and our Posterity after us.

The abovewritten Warning and Exhortation having been read at sundry Dyets of the Commission, and fully considerd, was this day voted & unanimously approven by them. And they appointed the same to be forthwith Printed, & Copys thereof to be sent to the Respective Presbiteries, and recommend to them to take the most Effectual Way to publish the same to the Several Ministers and Members of this church. Subscribed by

Will: Wisheart, Modr:
Jo: Dundas, Cls. Eccl. Scot.

The following Accot. of Conformists, Nonconformists and Papists &c.a is taken out of Dr. Thomas Barlow (sometime Bp. of Lincoln) his Genuine Remains. printed at London 1693. Page 312.

September 1677. Received from the Bishop in a Letter, an Account of the Numbers of Conformists, Nonconformists Papists, of the Age of Communicants: with the proportions of their Numbers, to one another in the Several Dioceses in the Province of Canterbury (which Survey of their Numbers, was taken by the Bishops in the Year 1676. by Direction from His Majesty King Charles the Second) together with the Nine Paragraphs of Remarks, made by some imployed in the Survey.

In the taking of this Survey, or Account, we find these things ——— remarkable.

I That many left the Church on the late Indulgence, who before did frequent it.

II

II. The sending forth these Enquiries, hath caused many to frequ[ent] the Church

III. That they are Walloons chiefly, who make up the Number of Diss[enters] in Canterbury, Sandwich, and Dover.

IV. That the Presbyterians are divided; some of them come sometimes to Church: Therefore such are not wholly Dissenters upon the 3d. Enquiry

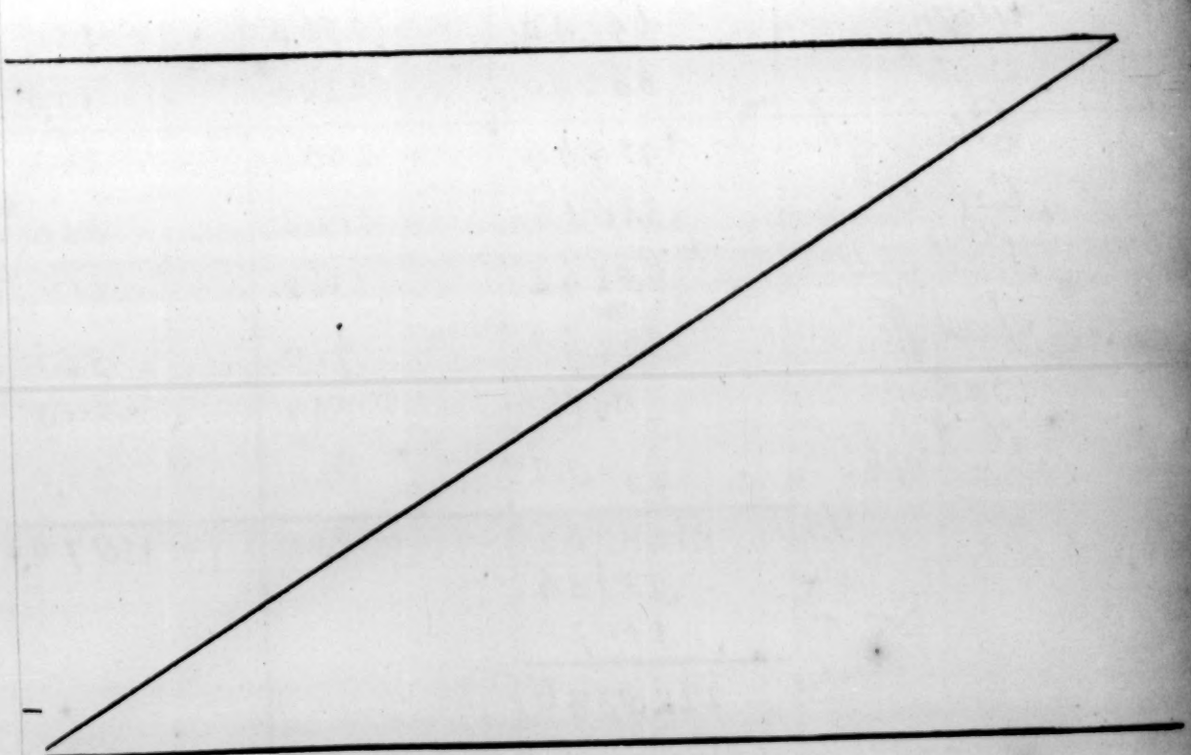
V A Considerable part of Dissenters are not of any Sect whatsoever.

VI. Of those who come to Church, very many do not receive the Sacrament.

VII. At Ashford, and at other Places, we find a New Sort of Heretick; after the Name of Muggleton, a London Taylor; in Number Thirty.

VIII. The rest of the Dissenters are Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Independants, Quakers, about Equal Numbers; only some few Self willers professedly

IX. The Heads, and Preachers of the several Factions, are such, as had a great Share in y[e] Rebellion



The

The Number of.

	Conformists	Non-conf.	Papists
Canterbury.	59596	6287	142
London.	263385	20893	2069
Winchester.	150937.	7904	960
Rochester.	27806.	1752	64
Norwich	160760.	7934	671
Lincoln.	215077.	10001	1244
Ely.	30917.	1416	14
Chichester.	49164	2452	305
Salisbury	103671	4075	548
Exeter.	207570	5406	298
Bath & Wells.	145461.	5856	176
Worcester.	37489	1325	719
Coven. & Litch.	155720.	5042	1949
Hereford	65942	1076	714
Glocester.	64734	2363	120
Bristol.	66200.	2200	199
Peterborough	91444	2081	163
Oxford	30812	1122	358
St. Davids	60242	2368	217
Landaffe	39248	719	551
Bangor	20016	247	19
St. Asaph.	45088.	635	275
Total	2123362	93154	11870.
	93154		
	11870		
	2228386		

The Proportion of the Numbers of

	None: to Conf. as 1. to		Papists to Conf. as 1. to		Both to Conf. as 1. to		Pap. to Non conf. as 1. to	
Canterbury	9. R.	3013	419. R.	90	9. R.	1735	44. R.	39
London	12. R.	12669	127. R.	622	11. R.	10803	10. R.	201.
Winchester	19. R.	761	155. R.	823	17. R.	113	8. R.	160.
Rochester	415. R.	1606	445. R.	46	15. R.	646	27. R.	24
Norwich	21. R.	2146	251. R.	339	19. R.	465	11. R.	353
Lincoln	21. R.	5056	172. R.	1109	19. R.	1422	8 R.	49
Ely	21. R.	1181	2208. R.	5	21. R.	887	20. R.	2
Chichester	20. R.	124	129. R.	399	17 R.	935	6. R.	142
Salisbury	25. R.	1796	189. R.	89	22. R.	1964	7. R.	239
Exeter	38. R.	2142	696. R.	162	36. R.	2326	18. R.	42
Bath & Wells	24 R.	4920.	826. R.	88.	24. R.	696	33. R.	48
Worcester	28 R.	309	52. R.	101	18. R.	697	1. R.	606
Coven. & Litch.	30. R.	4460.	79. R.	1749	22. R.	1910	2. R	1144
Hereford	61. R.	606	92. R.	254	36. R.	2602	1. R.	362
Glocester	26. R.	296	504 R.	84	25 R.	2449	18. R.	59.
Bristol	30. R.	200	332. R.	132	27. R.	1487	11. R.	11
Peterborough	43. R.	1961	591. R.	111	40. R.	1684	12. R.	125.
Oxford	34. R.	664	108. R.	148	26. R.	1332	3. R.	48.
St. Davids	28. R.	1938	314. R.	104	26. R.	1032	10. R.	198
Landaffe	34. R.	422	71. R.	147	30. R.	1148	1. R.	168
Bangor	113. R.	95	1474. R.	10	105. R.	86	13.	
St. Asaph	71. R.	3	163. R.	263.	49. R.	498.	2. R.	85.
	22. R.	73974.	170. R.	10502	19. R.	1906.	7. R.	10064

It is here thought fit to Acquaint the Reader, that the Bishop having sent this Copy of the Survey to S.r C: C. he making enquiry about it among some of the Kings Ministers, and among some of the Persons employd in taking it, found it was taken well as to the Number of the Papists; but short as to the Number of the Non-conformists: And as to its being taken thus to the Number of the Papists, the Reader may be referd to D.r Glanvil the Author of the Book calld, The Zealous and Impartial Protestant: Shewing some great, but less heeded Dangers of Popery, Printed in London in the Year 1681. and wherein p. 46. he saith, "I shall consider one great Instance, which is "Mens multiplying the Numbers of Papists beyond all bounds of truth, &c.a "People are apt to talk of the Numbers and Strength of Papists, and no doubt "design them not any Service by it, &c.a whereas did they know how inconside- "rable their real Numbers are, they must certainly sit down, and be quiet. They "would then understand that their Business is unpracticable, Private Persons "would be discouraged, and if they should Succeed a Prince of their Religion, in "all probability, he also would despond, and never think of attempting a thing, "humanely speaking, so impossible; a thing, the Endeavouring which would "certainly tear all in pieces, Religion, Government, and all: And what the "late Designs have done towards it, we all sadly see. Therefore, that they may "see their Designs are Madness, and that they ought to dispair of ever Suc- "ceeding by their Strength, we should let them know, that they have abused themselves, and others have abused them, by false Masters.

"In the Year 1676/7 Orders came from the Arch-Bishop, to the "Several Bishops, and from them to the respective Ministers & Church Wardens "in the Province of Canterbury, to enquire carefully, and to return an Account "of the distinct Numbers of Conformists, Protestant Noncon formists, and "Papists in their several Parishes, Viz.t of all such Men and Women that were of age to communicate. I have by me the return from the whole Province; which contains all England and Wales, excepting only w.t belongs to four of the 25. Bishopricks. The Number of Papists there returned was but Eleven thousand, eight hundred, and Seventy Men and Women

dd

» Old and Young. Now this in this Account Conformists, and other Noncon-
» were not so distinctly, could not so justly be reckond; Yet for the Papists, they
» being so few in each Parish, and so notoriously distinguish'd, as generally they
» are, the Ministers and Church-Wardens could easily give Account of them; and
» there is no reason to Suspect their Partiality. We hear, I know, that in London
» alone and in some particular Parishes of that and the Neighbouring City, there
» are vastly great Numbers. But within the Walls they are known to be very
» few; comparatively Scarce any such. In the Suburbs they are said to be nume-
» rous, (still the great Numbers are in places remote, or where inquiry cannot
» be well made) In St Martins alone I have heard of twenty or thirty thousand;
» but the Account was taken there, and as exact a one as could be: And I am
» assured by some that should know, and had no reason to misinform me, that
» the Number returnd upon the most careful Scrutiny, was about Six hundred: Of
» Lodgers there might be more, but they are supposd to be Accounted else where, in the
» several Parishes to which they belong. I have found the like fallings short of
» the reputed Number in divers other noted places. In one City talk'd of for Papists
» as if half the Inhabitants were such; I am sure there are not twenty Men and
» Women. In another large and Populous one, a Person of Quality living in it,
» told me there were at least Six hundred; but when the Enquiry was made by the
» Ministers and Church-Wardens of each Parish, that Number was not found to be
» Sixty. And 'tis very probable such a Disproportion would be met between the
» reputed and real Number in other Places, if Scrutiny were made. In all the
» West, and most populous Parts of England they are very inconsiderable. I hear
» frequently from Inhabitants of those places, that in Bristol (the second or third
» City of England) there is but one; and in the City of Glocester one more, or two
» at most; In the other great Towns and Citys Westward Scarce any; and those
» that are in the Countys at large are extremely few, thinly scattered, here one
» and at the Distance of many Miles it may be another; Some few decayd
» Gentry, and here and there an inconsiderable Country-man, or Trades-man, very
» of note or riches of either sort. And if an exact Account were taken of their
» Number and Conditions from London to the Mount in Cornwall Westward
» the inconsiderableness of both would exceedingly surprise us: And I am very

» confident

» confident, that of all sorts of Men, differing from the Church of England, in that
» Kingdom, the Papists are the fewest, and those that are, are so scattered, and live so
» distanly from each other, that 'tis really very little they are capable of doing, in
» opposition to the rest of the Nation, and the less, because of the great Jealousy and
» hatred that all universally have conceiv'd of, and against them ~

» We hear of vast Numbers in the North; and there are more, no doubt,
» in those parts than in the Western; but I believe they are much fewer than
» we hear, and no way able by their Numbers to make any kind of Ballance for
» the exceeding disproportion in the West.

» The Truth is, People are mightily given, and generally so, to multiply the
» Number of Papists, and they do it in Common Talk at least ten fold. Designs
» have been, and I doubt are still carrying on, which this pretence serves.
» A chief thing to be done in Order to publick Mischief, is to affright the People
» with the Number and Strength of Papists: And I believe if there were but
» ten of that sort in y^e^ Nation, it would be the same thing. Thus far D^r^. Glanvil

But the Doctors Notion of the inconsiderableness of the Papists Power to overthrow our Religion and Laws by force of Arms, may thus for the Satisfacon of the Reader be corroborated by Calculation.

There being every where as many under the Age of 16. as above it; it makes the total of the Papists in the Province of Canterbury about 23000.

The Province of York bears a Sixth part of the Taxes, and hath in it a — Sixth part of the People that the Province of Canterbury hath.

A Sixth part of 23000. is 3500. which added to 23000. the Papists in England will be 27000.

Half of these is under the Age of Sixteen which may be supposed to be 14000
A Seventh part of these (which is 4000) are aged, and above 60.

So then taking out of their Number 18000. there remains 9000. a third part of their Number, who are between 16. and 60. and of which one half are Women ~

There remains therefore of Papists in England fit to bear Arms 4500. quod erat demonstrandum ~.

It is observ'd that in Glamorganshire, Radnor, Brecknock, there is one Popish Family, Viz^t. the Turbervils. In Carmarthen not one. In Denbigh but one.

And it may be worthy the Readers Knowledge, that Sir William Petty a great Master of Numbers, & Calculations; having in the late Reign of King James enquired from some of his R. C. Bishops, what Numbers of Children they had Confirmd throughout the Kingdom; gave his Judgement y^t. all the Papists in England, Men Women and Children, were but 32000. And that George Fox, in 44. Years, hath made more Quakers five times, than the Pope of Rome, and all his Jesuits and other Emissaries have made Papists.

But as to the defectiveness of that Survey, as to the Non-conformists; the following Memorial was given by Sir C. C. to one of King James's Ministers Viz^t.

Whereas in the Survey of the Numbers of several Religionary Persuasions within the Province of Canterbury, above the Age of Sixteen, returnd in y^e. Year, 1676. the Total of the Nonconformists there returnd was 93154. (and consequently, the Nonconformists, under the Age of 16. doubling y^t. aforesaid Number there, made the Total of all the Nonconformists there to be but 186308.) The defectiveness of the said Survey does most plainly appear, by the Instance of the short return there, as to the Diocese of London.

For that Survey making the Conformists, above the Age of 16. in that Diocese, to be 263385. and the Nonconformists there under that Age, to be 20893. and the Papists there, under that Age to be 2069. makes by doubling that Total, with those under the Age of Sixteen Years to be but 286347.

Whereas Sir William Petty, by his late Printed Calculations, hath made the Number of the People of London to be in all 696360.

But the Diocese of London, taking in all the other Places in Middlesex that are without the Bills of Mortality; and taking in likewise all Essex, and part of Hertfordshire; it appears thereby, how extreamly defective the return of the Total for the Diocese of London was: For the County of Essex bearing a two and twentieth part of the Taxes of this Kingdom; and supposing the whole Kingdom to have but 7000000. The Number of People in Essex at y^t. rate will be 318181.

And in Fine, as I have in another Paper set down the Total of the Burials and christenings, for the Year. 1686. the Registred Christenings, being near one Third part less than the Burials; it may be thence inferrd that near a Third part that Year were Nonconformists, and so if we should Accompt the People then within the Bills of Mortality, to have been but 600000. the Nonconformists there then were about 200000.

The Reason of this Calculation of a third part, being then within the Bills of Mortality Nonconformists is, that the christenings do there in comon Years, reverâ exceed the Burials; the which appears out of the Amsterdam and Paris Bills of Mortality; and where christenings are carefully Registred. But within the London Bills, the christenings of Nonconformists Children are not Registred.

Mr. Thomas Blennerhayset Rector of Patching near Arundel in the County of Sussex gives an Account

Recd. 7. April 1714

That there are several Popish Families in that Neighbourhood, of note for Estate and Interest, that have a very considerable influence upon the Common People.

The D: of Norfolk has a Seat at Arundel Castle, where there is a Romish Priest of great Subtlety, openly known to be so.

Sr Wm Goring of Burton about 8. miles from Patching is reported to keep a Popish Priest at his Seat there.

——Caryl Esqr. in or near West Greenstead, about 8. miles also from Patching, is a Papist of great bigotry, where there is a Romish Priest; and a Popish Schoolmistress that brings up many Scholars.

The Lady of Sr Cecil Bishop of Parham about 3. miles from Patching, turnd Papist since she was married, and keeps a Popish Priest in her house. (Sr Cecil himself seldom coming to church)

Sr John

Sr. John Shelly of Mitchel Grove-house in Clapham, is Lord of the Manner of Patching (his Seat being a little mile distant from it) He is lately come from travelling, and has been resident at his Seat about half a Year; at which time there were two Romish Priests in his house. He is violent in his way, as is also his Mother lately married to Geo: Matthews Esq.r an Irish Papist:

This Family has the greatest Influence upon Patching; The Farmers being all their Tenants, and managed by them. One of the Farmers about 20. Years ago turnd Papist; and still continues so.

The Steward manageth the rest at his Pleasure, by giving them Drink at his Masters Cellar and other Methods pleasing to their Lusts. He is of a bloody disposition, and the great Opposer of any thing that is good.

The underservants are always insinuating into the poorer Sort, such things as may work upon them, particularly by disparaging our Religion & Ministry, and magnifying theirs.

They have gaind one Maid-Servant to Popery this last Year, and as is feard another that is gone with the Family to London.

This Year My Lady Shelly was brought to Bed, and the Child baptized by a Popish Priest so openly, as to be known to all the Neighbourhood.

The Parish of Patching consists but of 4. Farms, and about 16. Cottages. besides the Popish Farmer before mentiond, and the Wife of one of the Cottagers, there are two Families wholly Popish, both which came into the Parish since Michmas last.

Others not professed Papists speak often in favour of Popery and Popish Doctrines: His Clerks Wife owning that she believes Purgatory &c.a

Sr. John Shelly acquainted Mr. Bleunerhayset's Wife, that Mr. James Kayd Rector of Clapham aforementiond (in which Mitchel Grove-house stands) did own to My Lady Shelly that he had been a Romish Priest (thinking, as is supposed, to ingratiate himself thereby) This was before he suspected

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suspected, and agrees with his Character in other things: He is an Irish-Man that came over in the latter end of King James's Reign, and is notorious for all sorts of Debaucheryes, beyond what can be exprest or is seemly to relate

In the Absence of the Family a Popish Priest from Arundel Castle performs his Office at Mitchel Grove House, where the Proselytes of each Parish publickly resort, without any disturbance, the first Sunday in every Month.

Mr. Story Vicar of Bursham about 3. Miles from Petching in discourse with Mr. Blenner hayset within these 3. months past, Spake to this Effect. "That there was very little Difference between the Romish "Religion and ours of the Church of England - That the Oath of Abjuration "was a devilish Oath, not fit to be imposed on any one: That tho' he took it "to save his living, it was with a great deal of Reluctancy, and he wished "he had never done it: That the taking the Abjuration Oath would be the "means of bringing in the Pretender, and making him more outrageous & "violent against us: Whereas if he came in peaceably, he might have "enjoyed his own Religion, and the Church of England Hers" This was not Spoken to him alone, but in a mixt Company.

To Mr. H. Newman.

Preston in Lancash. 29. Janry 1713/4

Good Sir

I would have answer'd Yours of the 17th of Novembr in the time you propose (Viz. before Lent) but on the receipt of Your last, I thought it might be well to make return to both at once. The Preachers You enquire after, are (I suppose) those appointed by Q. Eliz. with an Allowance of £30. each p Ann. to Study and Preach against Popery in this Country. The Preachers at present are Mr. Marsden, of Walton, Mr. Shaw of Warrington, Mr. Haddon of Great Bolton

Great Bolton, and Mr. Kippax of Ormskirk; All which live in the South part of Lancashire 50. & 60. Miles at least from those parts where their Labour for the £ allowd by the Crown was originally intended to be employ'd: Besides, these Preachers, I am credibly informd, were designd to be itinerant, not fixed Clergy-Men, as they have been for some time: They make a Tour in Strawberry time (as is now merrily said of that excellently intended Bounty) into the North, but most commonly they stop short of those Places where there's most need of them. I speak not this against any of my Brethren in that Post; but am well satisfyd that the good is not done by that Gift as was designd and may not be done by it; If such persons had that Allowance as should be oblig'd to Preach from Place to Place, and spend their time and Labour in the dark parts of this and the Neighbouring County, it is not to say what Advantage it would be of, by the Blessing of God, to Religion, and the Souls of Men. Some Protestant Gentlemen in these parts complain of the great Corruption of this Gift, and are entirely of opinion that it will be of little or no Service, till either its dispos'd of to such as preach constantly from Church to Church among them, or be given as an Augmentation to several poor Benefices there. And indeed £200. would break into so many parts as would make a Competency to several Churches quite destitute of it; Many Churches and Chappels having little or Nothing belonging to 'em: Nothing is more common than for the Clergy in many places there, to keep Ale, and follow very Servile Employments: This renders the Clergy there very contemptible, and gives the Enemy great Advantage against our Religion.

I come now, Sir, to your 2d. Letter.

The Account you have had of the place and Country with regard to Popery is too true: We have 5. or 6. Houses in this Town where the Papists meet, sometimes at one, sometimes at another, and pretty often in 2 or 3 at once: In these Houses they have Chappels deck'd with all the Popish Trinkets. They go as publickly to their Meetings as we go to Church, and on Sabbath Days they go by our Bells. One 'Knight' is the only Priest that lives in the Town, who sometime ago came from Ireland. There are others who come in to officiate every Sunday and Holyday. In the Country part of this parish, which is made up of 12 large Townships, there are several Priests who live among them: Their Names as far as I can discover them are Toolel, Melling, Heudal, Richardson, Smyth, Vavasor, who is now Sr.

Walter

Walker as some say. Isdel and Melling live together, and have a publick Chapel. Since I came to Preston which is about 12. Years I have observd that a Popish Bishop one Layborn, has kept his regular Visitations, and there is not a month passes, but I am credibly informd, there is a great Number of Popish Priests who meet in this Town on Market Days especially, to consult together. There are several good Estates in this one Parish which we are satisfyd serve to Superstitious Uses, but as things are we cannot tell how to come at or discover 'em.

It may reasonably be supposd that in so large a Parish as mine is, and among so many Papists as it has always been unhappy in, there are some who shift sides in Religion: We both get and lose, and I think we are not much on the sufferings hand, tho' there's great odds against us on several Accounts. This I can say, & I bless God heartily for it, I cannot tell one who has left our church out of Principle, but for some private Ends. A few Years agoe, I took the Number of Papists in this Parish, and there was then near 700. Souls in it. It must with Grief be said that there are no Endeavours us'd by the Civil Authority to lessen the Number of them, but rather, from the favourable usage they find, resort more and more to us. A little time since, they brought a Corpse out of the Country, and coming thro the Town kneeld at the Market Cross to say their prayers; and when they came to bury their dead refus'd doing it till they had patter'd them o're again at the Cross in the church Yard, which is the first thing of that kind in my time; I hope I have taken a way to prevent it for the future. 'Tis but a Year since a Priest had the Hardiness to come to my House on occasion of a Young Mans Dissatisfaction in their way: We had some discourse before the Young Man, and others. I bless God I had the Happyness to gain the Person who is an Honour in his Station to our church. I tell you this to lett you see the Height Popery is at with us. I have but one Chappel in this great Parish, and that but slenderly provided for. We want more if it were possible to procure them. 'Tis a vast advantage to the Romish party, that Subjects our People to great Temptations, the places of our Worship are too remote, many having 3. 4. and 5. Miles to church, while they may hear Mass at next Door: This is what I look on to be the Original and continued Course of Popery in these parts. The best Estates in this Country are in the hands of Papists. Their priests swarm in it, and the Romish Party is

of

of late especially, very rapid; I Pray God disappoint their hopes and defeat their Designs upon us. It would be very happy if any Method could be set on foot to lessen the Interest of Popery in these parts; & may God put it into the Hearts of those, who may be happy Instruments to that purpose. I have endeavoured to promote the Education of the poor, and the Instruction of Youth in this place, as the likeliest Course in my way to fence against the Seductions of these Men, but I want those supplies, I know there are in other places.

I beg, Sir, that You'll let a prudent use be made of my Name in this or any other Accounts that I shall be ready to give for the Service of my Church and Country against Popery. I am Yo.r (and all others You shall communicate the contents of this to)

Faithfull & very Humble Servant

Sam.l Peploe

Copy of the Address from the Protestants detaind in the Galleys of France to the Lords the Arch Bishops & Bishops of England given in April 1714

To the Lords the Archbishops and Bishops of England

My Lords

We might be accused of Temerity in presuming to address ourselves to a Body so illustrious and venerable as is that of the Clergy of England, We who are Slaves in Chains: But as we have the Honour to wear them for the Cause of Jesus Christ; we are perswaded, My Lords that our boldness will not displease You, and that the Charity of our Lord which constrains You, brings to Your Remembrance the Prisoners as if You were so with them, and those who are Evil intreated, as if You Yourselves were so. 'Tis in this Confidence that we raise our Voices even to You, and beseech You with all possible Respect, and with all the

the Veneration that is due to You, to employ Your prefing recomendacon to Your August Queen, who has already procurd the Liberty of part of our Brethren.

We are very sensible, that Her Majesty has no need to be sollicited to exercise Works of Charity; her great Piety inclines her to it naturally But 'tis necessary she should be informd of the Truth; and that our Enemys who have endeavourd to perswade the King our Soveraign, that we were more criminal than those, to whom he has thought fit to grant Liberty, may not get the same thing insinuated to her Britannick Majesty and Her Ministers, and by that means deprive us of so high a Protection.

We imagine, My Lords, that we have no need to justify ourselves in that Respect to Your Graces: Your charitable Concern for us has not suffer'd You to be ignorant of the true Cause of our Detention; and our Brethren who have the Honour to approach You must have sufficiently informd You of it. Doubtless My Lords they have besought You to take Notice, that Liberty has frequently been offerd us, on Condition we would abjure our Religion. Which shews without leaving Occasion for other Proofs that our Holy Religion is the sole Cause of our Captivity, and the only Obstacle to our Deliverance. But what demonstrates it in an invincible Manner is, that among those who have been set free there are some of every different Class, even of those which are reputed the most criminal. This may easily be seen by the List of them which will be presented to You, and on which You are most humbly intreated, My Lords to cast Your Eyes.

After this we will not add any thing; the Truth alone will plead for us. And what Motives can we urge to Your Graces, which will not fall infinitely short of Your clear Discernment and Your Zeal?

We are besides fully perswaded, that we have no need of Recomendacon to You: Not that we are worthy, that is not our Thought, but 'tis because You,

You love the Truth for which we suffer, and because Your fervent Charity induces You to do good to all Men, and especially to those of the Household of Faith. Thanks be to God we bear that glorious Title, but we have need to be supported in our Weakness, and we implore the Assistance of Your Holy prayers, that it may please the Lord to confirm us in the firm Resolution we are in to persevere to the End, and to give us the Strength necessary for it.

In whatever Manner it may be, we expect our Deliverance. For he who has deliver'd us from the Slavery of the Devil, will not abandon us. He already lets us enjoy the Liberty of the Children of God, notwithstanding the Chains with which we are loaded, and we hope he will save us in his heavenly Kingdom.

In the mean while, permit us, most Reverend Lords, to unite with You by our Hearts in Your Holy Assemblys, in rendering him thanks for this inestimable Favour: And give us leave to communicate with You in Spirit seeing hitherto we are deprived of the Consolation of joyning our Voices to the Songs of praise with which You celebrate the Glory of our divine Redeemer.

My Lords, we dare not nor can we Sign this most humble Address: But we beseech You, with respect, to give Credit to what our deliverd Brethren, who are our Representatives, shall have the Honour to say to You. Permit us only to take on us here the Quality of

Your most humble and
most obedient Servants

The Protestants detaind in the
Gallies of France for the
Cause of Religion.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev.d Dr. La Croze Vicar of Old Windsor. Berks. to the Rev.d Mr. Watts. Dated 18. May. 1714

As for the Account You desire to have of the very great & remarkable Instance I have had of the most generous and Charitable Liberality of the Reb.d Mr. Kenaet and the other Gentlemen of the English Factory at Leghorn towards the French Refugees settled in a Town called Hamel in the Elector of Hannover's Dominions. It is in short thus. The Refugees of that Town being very numerous and having neither School for their Children nor Hospital for their poor, they got a Recommendatory Letter from his Electoral Highness to all the Protestants in Switzerland about the Year 1711. and other adjacent Countrys and sent thither one of their Ministers to Solicit the Charitable Contributions of well disposed Persons towards the building of the said School and Hospital. This Minister came to Geneva while I was there and addressed himself to me and to the Young Gentleman Viz.t The Lord Delaware's Son, I was travelling with, to desire us to use our Interest with our Friends in Italy to get something towards this Charity. I writ to Mr. Kennet about it being thereto encouraged by his great Piety and Goodness which with his profound Learning and great Humility had justly acquired him the esteem and veneration of all those that had the Happiness to know him, and at the same time My Young Gentleman, &c. I writ to the worthy Consul, who by his generous Subscription of 100. Crowns did not a little influence the rest of the English to be very liberal upon this occasion especially being seconded by the good Exhortations & Example of their worthy Minister. There are not above 20. Merchants in that place and the Acquaintance I had with them was so small that I expected they would hardly have done any thing, but the Regard they had for the Recommendation of his Electoral Highness and the Nature of y.e Charity it self moved them to be Bountiful beyond my Expectation, and I was very agreably Surprized when I had from them an Order to receive 605. Crowns with a very handsome Letter of thanks from Mr. Kennet for

giving

giving them this Opportunity of shewing their respects to the Illustrious Prince that had recommended this charity by their ready Compliance to it to the best of their Power, and also their sincere Affection for their French Brethren among the Refugees to whose Welfare they would always contribute with all the Chearfulness imaginable so far as they are able.

To M.r H. N.

Preston in Lancash.r 11.th May. 1711

Sr

I am sorry I could not Answer Yours sooner, by reason of Absence when it came, and being detaind longer abroad than I expected. The State of Popery in our County is indeed very Lamentable. We have to the Number of about 700. in this one Parish, as appeard by an Account I took of them a few Years agoe: They meet in 5. or 6. places in this Town by turns, for no other reason, as we can think, but to shew their Numbers, and make their Service as inviting to our people as they can: In the Houses where they meet they have small Chapels finely adornd in their way, which I have an Account of from some persons who have been favourd with a Sight of them. They goe to their Meetings by our Bells, and as openly as we do to church: They baptize, and Marry daily, and oft regard neither Banns nor Faculty in their Marriages, as I have many Instances. When we have taken notice of these Practices we have found ourselves stopt by Compositions with such persons, as I am not very willing to name: Not long since they had the Impudence to say their Prayers at the Market Cross, and at the Cross in the Church Yard before they would bury their dead. They comonly tell our people they have their Liberty as well as others: They are busy in their Attempts to pervert their Neighbours in every Quarter: Very lately they have perverted one of our 24. Men (that Number being the representatives of our Parish in Matters of the church) and leave no Stone unturnd to work on every one, where they think there's the least hope. The Country part of this parish is very large having 12. Townships, and but

one

one Chappel in it; which exposes our people to too great Temptations. There's a Concourse of their Priests usually every Market Day with us, the more unanimously and effectually to carry on their Designs, and I wish they did not prosper so well as they do. They have a Bishop (called Layborn some Years ago I remember) who has kept his Visitations regularly since I came into this Country: Several Priests keep House in this Parish. One in the Town Two who live together at Kennehalgh Chappel, one at Bankhall, besides one who boards in this Town, and others who live near, and keep certain Days for their prayers in many places of this Parish: Their Sir Names are Toolel and as I am told, his Christian Name is Christopher, at Kennehalgh Chapell Vavasor, who some say, is now Sr. Walter, and I believe 'tis so, but has let most of the Estate go to a Younger Brother in Yorkshire. This Man lives but on the other side of the Hedge from this Parish. There's Richard Melling, Smyth his right Name is Edward Killkin at Bankhall and Harpur, but I cannot possibly find what their Christian Names are. Every body is well satisfyd there are several good Estates among us at these Men's Discretion, but covered by fraudulent Settlements. Other Parishes in this Country have many of the popish Religion among them, and many of the best Estates are of that way, which has an unhappy influence on the Common people, and makes the better Sort of Protestants less disposd to appear against them: Mixd Marriages do a deal of Mischief, would we knew how to prevent or punish those practices, and methinks some small pecuniary Punishment duly levied, and given to the Poor of the Parish would be a likely Course to check the spreading of that Religion. Their priests are rich, and numerous, and our Parish very Large which is a disadvantage to us.

What I have said above, Sr., You may depend on, heartily wishing there may some effectual Methods be pursued to suppress this growing Evil among us, I remain

Yo. most humble Servant

Samuel Peploe

One Kendal lately removd just out of this Parish into St. Michaels parish whose right Name is John Bane

Some more of the Marq. de Langal. papers if you please will be serviceable to us.

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To John Chamberlayne Esqr

per

St John in ye Valley of Luzerne 22. May 1711

Sir

Wee had the honour to write to you twice since the reception of yours Augst 31. 1710. and put them under cover to S.r Richard Steel as you ordred us but we have not had the happiness to know if ordered to you, nor have we yett received the books the Honourable Society is pleased to send us, nor any letter from Mr Newman, tho perhaps before this comes into your hands we shall receive them; we return our hearty thanks for ym to all the Gentlem: that make up the Honourable Society and to you in particular. We account our selves very happy to have in these distressed Parts a Person of yor Merit and consideration so concerned for us: we are very much obliged to you for having presented our letter to my Lord A.bp of the Bishop of London Mr Hill and to many others piously intended persons, we shall never forget those unparalleled tokens of bounty you bestow upon us: and as you are pleased to condescend to a gracious acceptation of our letters, agreable to our Duty we find our selves obliged to inform you of the present State of the Valley of Pragela: You know undoubtedly Sir, that the Publick worship is utterly forbidden in that Valley, and there is above a year we have not visited it upon account of the Prohibition made to us by his Royal Highness's ministers upon pain of Corporal punishm.t. They of that Valley are obliged to carry themselves as far as the Romare in the Valley of S.t Martin, about 15 Miles distant of the upper Pragela, where reside the greatest Number of the converted to have their Children Christned or to heare Gods word preached to ym and we the Ministers of the Valley of Luzerne go actually there every Sunday by turns. And as we are informed his Royal Highness's Envoy at London doth his utmost endeavours to insinuate to the Queen and her Ministers many things contrary to truth viz.t that the people hath now a plain and perfect Liberty of Conscience and that it enjoys a profound peace as to Religion; we'll give you a brief memoir of what hath hapned in that Valley since its reddition till now.

Mr Chamberlayne

which

Brethren: And as we know You are of the Number of those pious Souls that love to do good, we humbly desire You to take our wants into Consideration, to recommend us to the Honourable Society: The

particular

one Chappel in it; which exposes our people to too great Temptations. There's a Concourse of their Priests usually every Market-Day with us, the more unani-

which will easily convince you of the contrary, you'l find it Reinclosed, and at the first opportunity, we'l send to you the memoir of all our griefs in the Valley of Luzerne, for our supposed Liberty is also very much confind and Limited. We are perswaded by the Credit you have and the esteem you are in you'l use effectually your Charitable endeavours for the good of these Churches, and as we have a particular experience of your favour to us we take the boldness beg the Continuance of it and desire you to let us have some of your Letters; and Since we have no other way to acknowledge our great obligations to you we hope you'll accept the most Dutifull respect and gratitude of those who have the Honour to be

S.r

Yo. most humb.e & most oblig.d Servants

S.t John in the Valley of Luzerne
Feb.1. 17½

Cyprian and Paul Appia

Memorand: There was inclosed a Letter directed to Mons.r Gagnier Teacher of the Hebrew tongue at Oxford

us, Dernain

One Kendal lately removd just out of this Parish into S.t Michaels parish whose right Name is John Bane

Some more of the Marq. de Langal. Papers if you please will be serviceable to us.

Yo. most humble Servant

Samuel Peploe

To John Chamberlayne Esqr

Sr

St John in ye Valley of Luzerne 22. May 1710

A just, but Brief account of the Valley of Pragela and [illegible] her Reddition till now.

1. In consequence to Mr Chetwinds intercessions in ye Yeare 1709 Liberty of Conscience was granted to the people of ye Valley of Pragela.

2. Then the Ministers of the Valley of Luzerne and St Martin visited ye regulars by turns administred among them the Sacram.t & did all the other functions of their Ministry.

3. The Assemblies were then very numerous consisting of about thousand till two-thousand souls, there not being in the whole Valley buildings Large enough to contain them; They meeted indifferently in all the Villages most proper for ye purpose as at Vseaux, Laus, Touchieres, Travesses &c.

4. The Papist Priests of the Valley, The Jesuites of Fenestrelles saw all this to their great Sorrow, and durst not hinder it by reason of the orders given them, 'tis true the Ministers were very often insulted, but without consequence.

5. In the Year 1710 Mr Chetwynd being gone to the Country Fields, the enemy made advantage of his absence, to stop the progress of the Gospel, but at his returne he restored all to its first State, having procured release to Paul Appia Minister who being gone to the upper Pragela to Christen some Children was imprisoned in the Fort of Fenestrelles where he hath been detained — fourteen Days.

6. As often as the Ministers had occasion to go to that Valley they had the permission of the Marquess of Andorne who had given his orders at Fenestrelles for ye purpose, and the Comanders of ye place hindred them not. Since the beginning of ye Year 1711. these Pastoral visits have been utterly interdicted upon pain of Corporal punishment. Since then it hath been no more permitted to ye People to meet together no not few of them. they are forbidden to instruct their Children, and to have other Schoolmasters but those the Papists Priests are pleased to give them. So that they see themselves in their first servitude, many Children die without baptism. Since the Ministers dare not approach that Valley.

impossible for us to subsist, if we are not assisted from our Protestant Brethren: And as we know You are of the Number of those pious Souls that love to do good, we humbly desire You to take our wants into Consideration, to recommend us to the Honourable Society: The particular

one Chappel in it; which exposes our people to too great Temptations. There's a Concourse of their priests usually every Market Day with us, the more uncani-

[illegible] and I wish they did not

[illegible]

us. I remain

One Kendal lately removd just out of this Parish into St Michaels parish whose right Name is John Bane

Some more of the Marq. de Langal. papers if you please will be serviceable to us.

Yo most humble Servant

Samuel Peploe

To John Chamberlayne Esqr

Sr

St John in ye Valley of Luzerne 22. May 1686

The great Zeal You ever expressd for promoting Gods Glory and for the Welfare of his people, makes us believe Youl be sinsibly touchd with the Calamitys and Miseries the Valleys are in, and we doubt not but Youl employ Your Credit towards their Easement. The Inhabitants of the Valley of Pragela are now more persecuted than ever: We hopd the Peace would have procurd them that Liberty of Conscience they so earnestly desird, but things prove quite otherwise far from being favourable to them that since the Kings absence the Enemy took Occasion to oppress them: They have confind the Heads of that People in the Towns of Piemont severally, to facilitate thereby the Conversion of the feeblest, and ignorant, whereof some have denyd the Faith, They that have been thus confind in the beginning of this Year, are stile in their Confinem.ts without ever being told the reason why: Others have been violently seizd upon in the Night in their Houses and conducted by Soldiers to Fenestrelles; A considerable Number are wandering in our parts, and some have retird into Switzerland to escape the furious and cruel Zeal of their Enemys, so that we greatly fear that if things dont change, if that persecution be not stopd and that soon, our Religion will be utterly extinguishd in that Valley.

As to the Valley of Luzerne and St Martin, the Enemy made lately some Motions to oblige those, who in our last Dispersion were christened in the Roman Church to draw back to that Church again, but blessed be God they have not had that Success they expected, and we hope, the King being once informd of this ill Behaviour towards us, will give his Orders to let us enjoy our Liberties. The Poverty our People are now in is certainly very great and worthy of Compassion, which adds also to our Misery in particular for their unwillingness of one side, and their Poverty on the other is the cause we are always behind of our Allowances, which are but very mean, and incapable to supply the wants of our Familys, so that it is impossible for us to subsist, if we are not assisted from our Protestant Brethren: And as we know You are of the Number of those pious Souls that love to do good, we humbly desire You to take our wants into Consideration, to recommend us to the Honourable Society: The

particular

particular Experience we have already had of Your Bounty towards us gives us a full Assurance, that You will be pleased to procure us some Comfort; and help us for the Maintenance of ourselves and Family, we hope You'l forgive our boldness, and accept of our hearty prayers to the Almighty for the perservation of Your person, and give us leave to Subscribe ourselves.

Dear Sir

Yo. most humble and most obligd Servants

Cyprian Appia

Paul Appia

To Mr. Hill.

St John in yd Valley of Luzerne 28th May 1714

Sr

We should be guilty of the utmost ingratitude, did not we take all opportunity to express our thanks to Your EE. for the Obligations You lay upon us: We have receid 20. pound Sterling of Your pious charity, be pleasd, Sir, favourably to accept of our dutyful respect and gratitude for it. The People of these Valleys are so poor, and so little inclind to contribute to a Competent Maintenance for their Ministers, that it would be impossible for us to Subsist with our Families, without the Succour of pious Souls, who concern themselves for the conservation & encouragment of the true Religion in these parts; there are many such in England and Your EE. is of that Number. We esteem ourselves happy notwithstanding our frequent Calamitys to have the Patronage of so known a Favourer of Religion and the Ministers of it, and that the Almighty reward Your Beneficence and bestow upon Your EE. his Heavenly Blessings is the fervent prayer of

Sir

Yo. most humble and most obligd Servants

Cyprian Appia

Paul Appia

Extract out of M.r Isaac Behaghel's Letter dated at Francfort 3.d June. 1714.

As to the desire of a certain Lord to have an Account of the Oppressions as well publick as private of the Reformed in the Palatinate under this Popish Government, with a promise to protect the Compiler thereof. I must answer that the same thing has been desird by the late Mr. de la Mothe of happy Memory, whom D.r Mieg gave for Answer, that it was impracticable at this Juncture, the more because of a certain Contract between the King of Prussia and the Elector Palatine for reciprocally regulating their Church Affairs, which has been hitherto observ'd well enough, and the last Infraction by Brigadier Kleinholtz and the Bishops of Metz has been redressed with evident Proofs of his Electoral Highness's Resentment. I have however writt again to Heidelberg about it, but can promise my self no other Answer than the former if it falls out otherwise, I shall timely give Notice.

154 Copy of a Letter from the King of Sweden to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland

Ad Confaderatas Helvetiæ Civitates Evang: Religioni addictas.

Carolus &c.ª Ex Literis quas generosus Marchio de Rochegude pertulit indignam eorum sortem comperimus qui in Gallia ob constantem Religionis Evangelicæ confessionem damnati, inter ergastula ac Triremes miseram vix trahunt animam existimere aurem Vos, non exiguo illis Dore Solatio, si apud Regem Gallia pro iisdem Nostram interponeremus authoritatem: equidem piam quam de consortibus Religionis geritis curam non possumus non magnopere laudare: optamus tam Dacile inveniri posse viam illos sublevandi quam justa Nos eorum commiseratio tangit qui Religionis causa immeritas Luunt pœnas. Circumspicientibus autem Nobis omnes rationes quas præsens rerum conditio suggesserat non convenientior ulla hoc tempore visa est, quam ut Ablegato Nostro qui Penitus commoratur mandaremus hoc Negotium Aulæ Gallicæ quam diligentissime representare, omnemque impendere curam quo supplicibus hisce gratia obtineatur ac allevatio desiderata, quod si illis mitior hoc pacto impetrari possit conditio, admodum lætabimur habituros Nobis non defuisse Voluntatem et Religioni et Vestris desideriis gratificandi. De Cætero Vos Vestrasque Civitates ... sincera prosequimur benevolentia, de qua Marchionem Rochegudium eadem fide ac diligentia qua nobis Vestra in Nos Studia exposuit certiores Vos redditurum non ambigimus. Dabantur Visnicia ad Brestiam Cujaviæ die 10.º Novem: 1707.

Vester benevolus

Carolus

C: Piper

The Translation.

We have learn'd by Letters which the Noble Marquis de Rochegude has brought us from You the deplorable condition which many Confessors in France suffer who have been condemn'd to y.e Galleys or shut up in Dungeons, and the unworthy Treatment given them for their constant Perseverance in the Profession of the Protestant Religion And we understand by the same Letters that You believe Our Credit with the King of France may procure some Relief to their Miseries, if we should employ it to that end. We cannot but applaud Your Zeal and very much praise the Tenderness and Piety with which You interest Yourselves for them, and we wish with all our hearts we may find ways and overtures to succour them proportionable to our just Compassion for their Afflictions, and to our Esteem for their Innocence and their Virtue. But of all the means which have presented themselves to our Consideration in the present Juncture of Affairs, we have thought of none more proper than to command our Envoy at Paris to sollicite this Affair very earnestly at the Court of France and to omit nothing for obtaining favour for them and their Deliverance. Assuring You that the happy success of this Negotiation will be to us a true Subject of Joy, and whatever Success this Affair has, we hope at least that You will be persuaded of our good Intentions, and how much we have at heart to favour the Protestant Religion, as well as to do You a Pleasure. As for the rest depend upon our good will both for You and Your Towns of which we doubt not but the Marquis de Rochegude will assure You with the same Exactness and Fidelity with which he has assured us of Your Affection for us.

10.th Novem.r 1707.

Charles

C. Piper

Copy of a Letter from the King of Sweden to the King of Prussia

Ad Regem Borussiæ

Nos Carolus, antequam Litera Majestatis Vestræ quibus Marchionis de Rochegude negotium commendat ad nos essent relatæ ipse ad Castra Nostra accedens diligentissime Nobis exposuit miserandum Popularium suorum sortem, qui propter Religionem ad triremes in Gallia damnati per tot annos in vinculis detinentur. Eorum fortunam commiserati, partim etiam precibus quas idem detulerat Civitatum Helveticarum, moti, Ablegato Nostro qui ad Aulam degit Gallicam mandavimus ut ostenderet gratissimum Nobis fore si infelices illi et nullius criminis competi, quam quod diversam circa cultum Divinum a Romanis sequuntur opinionem, ergastulis et carcerum cruciatibus liberarentur. Credere Nos Regem Gallicæ qua est mansuetudine non passurum tot fideles alioquin Cives tam acerbe haberi, si indigna eorum conditio satis cognita ipsi foret, quem effectum hæc Nostra intercessio habitura sit dies aperiet. Arbitramur tamen, Majestatem Vestram hinc perspecturam Nos amice amicorum conspirationes lubentissime quidem semper ea curare quæ ere videntur fore communi, numquam tamen lubentius quam cum Dei et Religionis causa agitur: Majestati Vestræ de cætero longam incolumitatem et fausta quævis sincera Mente optamus. Dabantur Visnicia ad Brestiam Cujaviæ die 9.° Decemb. 1707

Carolus

C. Piper.

The Translation.

We Charles &c.a Before we received the Letters by which Your Majesty recomends to us the Affair of the Marquis de Rochegude, he was himself arrived in our Camp and gave us a particular Narrative of the Deplorable Condition of his Country-Men who have been condemned to the Galleys, and who have been detained there so many Years on Account of Religion. Being touched with Compassion at their Misfortune, and at the intercession of the Laudable Cantons of Switserland, we have comanded our Envoy in France to represent to the King how much we should be obligd to him if he would set at Liberty the Prisoners whose only Crime is that they differ in their Sentiments concerning Divine Worship from those of the Church of Rome. And we are throughly persuaded that he is too good, and too just to suffer so many of his Subjects who in other respects are so very faithful to him to be treated so unworthily & cruelly if their Condition were well known to him. Time will let us know what Effect our Intercession on this Account will produce. In the mean time we hope that Your Majestie will be assurd of our inclination to concurr most heartily with You in whatever shall be for the Service of God or Religion. As for the rest we sincerely wish Your Majesty Long Life and all sort of Prosperity

Dated at Vis
9. Decem. 1707.

Charles

E. Piper

His Excellency the Marquis de Trivies Speech to Her Majesty, at his publick Audience. June 1714

Les Eminentes vertus de v. M. dont l'eclat present ne manquera pas de paſſer à la poſteritè avec le Souvenir des grands Evenemens, aux quels elles ont tant contribuè, sont de justes sujets d'applaudiſsement, et de veneration pour tout le monde. Chacun est contraint d'admirer les Exploits brillants de ses armes, presque toûjours victorieuses, dans la défense de ses Allies; et beaucoup plus la grandeur dáme, et la superioritè, qui ont disposè v. M. à en arrêter le progrès, auſsi tôt que l'Esperance d'úne bonne et solide Paix, à donnè lieu au louable projet de tranquiliser l'Europe, et de soulager ses Peuples.

Le Roi mon Maître, attachè par des endroits très eſsentiels à tout ce qui regarde v. M.; se trouve plus obligé quàaucun autre Souverain à la feliciter sur la gloire immortelle, qu'une conduit si désintereſsée, et si magnanime, lui aſsure à jamais; c'est à cette conduite qu'il doit en partie l'honneur d'avoir sout enu heureusement les extrimitès d'une guerre accablante (en faveur de la cauſe commune) et tous les avantages, que v. M. a crû équitable, delui procurer dans la Paix. On ne les pouvoit attendre que de la puiſsante aſsistance de v. M. qui secondè par les efforts d'une nation belliqueux, et opulente, suit avec tant de succès l'heroique maxime d'accroître sa propre sûretè en veillante à celle d'autrui, et qui sait intereſser fortement ses voisins, et ses Alliés dans, la prosperitè d'l'Angl. par la constante Disposition que v. M. temoigne dans toutes les rencontres devouloir contribuer à leur bonheur.

Les Circonſtances ajoutent à l'admiration universelle, et aux motifs particuliers, que le Roi à de se rejoui avec v. M. de tout ce qui est arrivè de grand, et de merveilleux sous son glorieux regne, une

reconnoiſsance

Madam

Your Majesty's Eminent Vertues, whose Brightness will not fail being transmitted to Posterity, together with the Memory of the great Events, to which they have so much contributed, afford just Matter of Applause and Veneration to all the World. Every one is forc'd to admire the shining Exploits of Your Arms, almost ever Victorious, in the Defence of Your Allies; and, yet more, the Magnanimity, and Superiority which inclin'd You to stop their Progress, as soon as the Hopes of a good and solid Peace made way for the commendable Project of giving Repose to Europe, and Ease to Your People.

The King my Master, who, in most essential Respects is tied to all that concerns Your Majesty, lies under a stronger Obligation, than any other Sovereign, to congratulate Your Majesty on the Immortal Glory which so disinterested, and so magnanimous a Conduct, secures to You for ever. 'Tis to that Conduct he partly owes the Honour of having happily sustain'd the Extremities of a heavy consuming War, in favour of the Common Cause, and all the Advantages Your Majesty thought just to procure to him by the Peace. These could not be expected but from the Powerful Assistance of Your Majesty, who being seconded by the Efforts of a Warlike and Wealthy Nation, pursue with so good success, the Heroick Maxim of adding to Your own Security, by taking care of that of others; and who know how to interest Your Neighbours and Allies in the Prosperity of England, by the constant Disposition Your Majesty shews on all Occasions, to contribute towards their Happiness.

These Considerations add to the Universal Admirations and to the particular Motives the King has to congratulate with Yo.r Majesty upon all the great and wonderful things that have happend in Your xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx glorious Reign, the deepest

reconnissance tres forte, et tres vive pour les bienfaits, dont il lui est redeu-
-able. Il m'a honoré du Caractere de son Ambassadeur ordinar, auprés
de v. M. a fin que je lui enporte les tres sinceres, et tres respectueux
temoignages. J'ai ordre d'asurer v. M. que les Etats conservés par ses
soins, et les nouvellement acquis, seront également emploiés augrê de
v. M.; a contribuer à la bonne issüe de ses justes desseins, et à l'aug-
-mentacion de sa gloire. Les liens du sang, le rapport des Interêts, et les
Obligations consideables, que le Roi a â v. M. sont des sûrs garents de
ces asurances; il Espere que la certitude, que v. M. doit avoir de ses
sentimens, l'Engagera de plus en plus à émploier lestres puissants
moiens, dont ellepeut disposer, à la Fermissement de son Glorieux
Ouvreux, et à faire que la fermenté avec la quelle le Roi mon Maistre
à seconde les Armes Victorieuses d v. M. et celles de ses Alliés, pendant
le cours de la guerre; et l'Entiere confiance qu'il a toujours eüe dans
sa prudente direction pour l'Establissement de la Paix, ne soient point
frustrés des avantages, dont v. M. les a jugé dignes. En attendant
cette suite naturelle de la solide amitie de v. M. dont le Roi
cherchera toujours à s'attirer la continuation par un attachement
des plus inviolables, il forme des voeux tres ardents pour l'importante
conservation de v. M. et pour l'accomplissement de tout ce qui peut
être de sa roiale Satisfaction.

Anna Dei Gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et
Hiberniæ, Regina Fidei Defensor &c.ª

Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi Domino Carolo duodecimo ...
Eadem gratia, Succorum, Gothorum et Vandalorum Regi, Magno Principi
Finlandiæ, Duci Scaniæ, Esthoniæ, Livoniæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ
Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ, et Vandaliæ, Principi Rugiæ, Domino Ingriæ
et

deepest and liveliest Gratitude for the Benefits he stands indebted for
Your Majesty. He has honour'd me with the Character of his Embassa
in ordinary to Your Majesty, in order to give You the most sincere, and
most respectfull Proofs of it. I am commanded to assure Your Majesty, th
both the Dominions preserved by Your Care, and those newly acquir'd, wo
be equally employ'd at Your Majesty's Pleasure, towards the good Success of
Your just Designs, and the Advancement of Your Glory: The Ties of
Blood, the mutual Relation of Interests, and the considerable Obligations
the King has to Your Majesty, are sure Pledges of those Assurances: He hope
that Your Majesty's entire perfuasion of these his Sentiments, will more &
more engage You to employ the most powerfull Means, that are in Your
Disposal towards the strengthening of Your most glorious Work; and not
to suffer either the Firmness with which the King my Master seconded
Your Majestie's Victorious Arms, and those of Your Allies, during the
Course of the Warr, or the entire Confidence he ever had in Your Prudent
Direction for the Settlement of the Peace, to be deprived of the Advantages
of which Your Majesty thought them worthy, in expectation of this Natural
Consequence of Your Majesty's solid Friendship, whose Continuation the
King shall ever be studious to deserve, by the most inviolable Devotion
his Breast glowes with the most ardent Wishes, for the important ~
Preservation of Your Majesty's Royal Person, and the Accomplishment
of all that can give Your Majesty any Satisfaction.

et Vismaria, nec non Comiti Palatino Rheni, Bavaria, Juliaci, Cliva, et Montium Duci, Fratri Nepoti et Amico Nostro Charissimo,

Salutem.

Serenissime ac Potentissime Princeps, Frater, Nepos et Amice charissime, cum Marchio de Rochegude fuse Nobis exposuerit miseram Conditionem Hominum innocentissimorum qui Religionis causa in Gallia ad triremes damnati sub Catenis et verberum cruciatibus vitam calamitosissimam vix trahunt; sane vehementer permota fuimus indigna eorum Sorte, quos Fidei tantum incorrupta atque integra conscientia crimen in gravissimas eorumnas conjecerit; Attamen Levamenti plurimum Nobis attulit idem Marchio, cum Nos certiores fecerit, quo Studio, quo affectu, Majestas Vestra hanc Sanctissimæ Religionis Nostræ causam complexa sit, quaque propensitate sese intercessorem præbuerit in Aula Gallica pro infelicibus hisce Christi Cultoribus qui dirissimas inconcussæ pietatis pœnas immerito sustinent. Diu est quod Majestas Vestra Clarissimis Virtutum summarum ornamentis celeberrima totius christiani orbis oculos in se convertit, nulla vero clarior neque amabilior præluxit Virtus quam sincerus pietatis amor et constans afflictæ Religionis patrocinium. Non opus est igitur ut causam hanc hominum inter triremium miserias iniquissimas patientium Nostra cohortatione Majestati Vestræ commendationem reddamus. Ipsa per se procul dubio pia commiseratione affecta maxima qua potest authoritate apud Gallos aget, ut quam primum vinculis liberentur, et nulla nisi pura Religionis culpa deprehensi supplicio isto sectera-tissimorum eximantur. Laudamus interim summopere studium istud singulare, Majestatis Vestræ, et prosperos interpositionis suæ exitus votis enixissimis optamus. Nostram etiam operam opemque si --

temporum

...

temporum rationes patefecerint in re tam pia tamque Divino Numini grata libentissime conjunctura. De Cetero Majestatem Vestram Divini Numinis Tutelæ ex animo commendamus. Dabantur in Palatio Nostro apud Windsor 29.° die Augusti Anno Domini 1708. Regnique Nostri Septimo.

Majestatis Vestræ bona Soror
Amita et Amica
Anna. R.

H. Boyle.

Resignatio Johannis Regis facta Innocentio Papæ

Johannes, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegavensis, omnibus Christi fidelibus hanc Chartam inspecturis, salutem in Domino.

Universitati vestræ per præsentem Cartam aureâ bullâ nostrâ munitam, volumus esse notum quod cum Deum, et Matrem nostram Sanctam Ecclesiam offenderimus in multis, et proinde divina misericordia plurimum indigere noscamur, nec quicquam quod digne offerre possimus pro satisfactione Deo et Ecclesiæ faciendâ debita nisi nos ipsos habeamus, et Regna nostra.

Volentes nos ipsos humiliare pro illo, qui se pro nobis humiliavit usque ad mortem, gratiâ Spiritus Sancti inspirante, non vi inducti, nec timore coacti, sed nostrâ bonâ spontaneâque Voluntate, ac communi consilio Baronum nostrorum offerimus, et libere concedimus Deo, et Sanctis Apostolis ejus Petro et Paulo, et Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Matri nostræ, ac Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio tertio, ejusque Catholicis successoribus totum Regnum Angliæ, et totum Regnum Hiberniæ, cum omni jure ac pertinentiis suis, pro remissione omnium peccatorum nostrorum et totius generis nostri, tam pro vivis, quam pro defunctis.

Et

The Resignation of King John made to Pope Innocent

John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou. To all the faithful in christ, to whom these presents shal come. Health in the Lord.

Be it known to all and singular of you, as it is signify'd by this Instrument, adorn'd with my Golden Seal, That from a Compunction of Mind, that we have highly offended God and our sacred Mother y^e Church in manifold things, and are sensible that we stand in so great need of the Divine Mercy, that we have nothing worthy enough to offer in Satisfaction to God and the Church, but our very selves and our Kingdoms.

We therefore being willing to humble ourselves before him, who humbled himself to the Death for us; and being inspir'd by the Grace of the Holy Spirit, not compelled by Force, or mov'd by Fear, but from our good and free Will, and the Common Council of our Barons, we do deliver and freely resign to God, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, the Holy Roman Church our Mother, and our Lord the Pope Innocent III and his Catholick Successors, our whole Kingdom of England, and our whole Kingdom of Ireland, w.^th all our Rights and Appurtenances for the Remission of all our Sins, and the Sins of all our Family, as well of those that are living as those who are dead.

And

Et amodò illa a Deo, et ab Ecclesia Romana, tanquam feodarius, recipientes et tenentes, in præsentia venerabilis fratris nostri Domini .. Nicholai Tusculani Episcopi, Apostolicæ Sedis Legati, et Candulphi ... Domini Papæ Subdiaconi et Familiaris, fidelitatem exinde Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio ejusque Catholicis Successoribus, ac Ecclesiæ Romanæ, secundum subscriptam formam, fecimus et juravimus

Et Homagium eiam legium, pro prædictis Regnis Deo et Sanctis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, et Ecclesiæ Romanæ, et eidem Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio, per Manus prædicti Legati, loco et vice ipsius Domini Papæ recipientes, publice fecimus; Successores et Hæredes nostros de Ut= =ore nostra in perpetuum obligantes, ut simili modo Summo Pontifici, qui pro tempore fuerit, et Ecclesiæ Romanæ sine Contradictione debeant fidelitatem præstare, et Homagium recognoscere.

Ad indicium autem hujus nostræ perpetuæ obligationis et concessionis volumus, et statuimus ut, de propriis et specialibus redditibus prædictorum Regnorum nostrorum, pro omni servitio et consuetudine, quod pro ipsis facere debemus (salvis per omnia denariis Petri) Ecclesia Romana Mille Marcas Sterlingorum percipiat annuatim; Scilicet, in festo Sancti Micha= =elis quingentas Marcas, et in pascha quingentas Marcas: Septin= =gentas Marcas, scilicet, pro Regno Angliæ, et Trecentas pro Regno Hiber= =niæ; Salvis nobis et Hæredibus nostris justitiis, Libertatibus et Regalibus nostris.

Quæ omnia, sicut supradicta sunt, rata esse volentes perpetuo atq. firma obligamus nos et Successores nostros contra non venire.

Et si nos, vel aliquis Successorum nostrorum hoc attemptare præsump= =serit, quicunque fuerit ille, nisi rite commonitus resipuerit, cadat a jure Regni, et hæc Carta obligationis et concessionis nostræ semper firma permaneat.

Forma Juramenti per Johannem Regem de supradictis præstiti.

Ego Johannes, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, ab hac Hora in antea, fidelis ero Deo et beato Petro et Ecclesiæ Ro= =manæ, ac Domino meo Papæ Domino Innocentio III. ejusque Succesо= =ribus Catholice intrantibus.

Non

And, from henceforward receiving and holding our said Kingdoms from God and the Roman Church, in the presence of our venerable Brother the Lord Bishop of Tusculum, Legate of the Apostolick Sea, & of Pandulphus, our Lord the Pope's Sub-Deacon and Domestick. We have taken the Oath of Fidelity to our Lord the Pope Innocent, and his Catholick Successors, in the Form hereafter mention'd.

We have done publick Homage for our said Kingdoms to God, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and the Roman Church, by the hands of the abovementioned Legate, acting as our Lord the Pope; forever obliging our Successors and Heirs born of our Wife, to pay to the High-Priest at the time being, and the Roman Church, the same Fidelity and Submission.

As an Instance of this our perpetual Obligation & Concession, we Will, and Ordain, that out of the Rents and Specialities of our foresaid Kingdoms, for all Services and Customs which we are obliged to perform, besides the pence due to S.t Peter, the Roman Church shal hereafter receive the Yearly Revenue of 1000. Marks Sterling, 500. on the Feast of S.t Michael, and 500. on the Festival of Easter; that is to say 700. Marks for the Kingdom of England, and 300. for the Kingdom of Ireland, exempting for ourselves and our Heirs, our own Rights, Liberties, and Royalties.

All which, to perpetuate, and confirm, we oblige ourselves, and our Successors, never to contradict these presents.

And if we, or any of our Successors, should attempt the same whoever he shal be, he shal lose his Kingdom, and this Instrument of Obligation and Concession remain in perpetual force.

The Form of the Oath taken by King John upon the abovementioned Resignation

I John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, from this Hour wil be faithful to God, and the Blessed Peter, and the Roman Church, and my Lord the Pope, the Lord Innocent III. and his Successors Catholickly becoming.

Et amodò illa a Deo, et ab Ecclesia Romana, tanquam feodarius, recipientes et tenentes, in præsentia venerabilis fratris nostri Domini .. Nicholai Tusculani Episcopi, Apostolicæ Sedis Legati, et Pandulphi .. Domini Papæ Subdiaconi et Familiaris, fidelitatem exinde Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio ejusque Catholicis Successoribus, ac Ecclesiæ Romanæ, secundum subscriptam formam, fecimus et juravimus

Et Homagium etiam legium, pro prædictis Regnis Deo et Sanctis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, et Ecclesiæ Romanæ, et eidem Domino nostro Papæ Innocentio, per Manus prædicti Legati, loco et vice ipsius Domini Papæ recipientes, publice fecimus; Successores et Hæredes nostros de Ux- -ore nostra in perpetuum obligantes, ut simili modo Summo Pontifici, qui pro tempore fuerit, et Ecclesiæ Romanæ sine Contradictione debeant fidelitatem præstare, et Homagium recognoscere.

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Hæc omnia, sicut supradicta sunt, rata esse volentes perpetuo atq. firma obligamus nos et Successores nostros contra non venire.

Et si nos, vel aliquis Successorum nostrorum hoc attemptare præsump- -serit, quicunque fuerit ille, nisi rite commonitus resipuerit, cadat a jure Regni, et hæc Carta obligationis et concessionis nostræ semper firma permaneat.

Forma Juramenti per Johannem Regem de supradictis præstiti.

Ego Johannes, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, ab hac Horâ in antea, fidelis ero Deo et beato Petro et Ecclesiæ Ro- -manæ, ac Domino meo Papæ Domino Innocentio III. ejusque Succesⁿ- -soribus Catholice intrantibus.

Non

And, from henceforward receiving and holding our said Kingdoms from God and the Roman Church, in the presence of our venerable Brother the Lord Bishop of Tusculum, Legate of the Apostolick See, & of Pandulphus, our Lord the pope's Sub-Deacon and Domestick. We have taken the Oath of Fidelity to our Lord the pope Innocent, and his Catholick Successors, in the Form hereafter mentioned.

We have done publick Homage for our said Kingdoms to God, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and the Roman Church, by the hands of the abovementioned Legate, acting as our Lord the pope; forever obliging our Successors and Heirs born of our Wife, to pay to the High-Priest at the time being, and the Roman Church, the same Fidelity and Submission.

As an Instance of this our perpetual Obligation & Concession, we Will, and Ordain, that out of the Rents and Specialities of our foresaid Kingdoms, for all Services and Customs which we are obliged to perform, besides the pence due to S.t Peter, the Roman Church shal hereafter receive the Yearly Revenue of 1000. Marks Sterling, 500. on the Feast of S.t Michael, and 500. on the Festival of Easter; that is to say 700. Marks for the Kingdom of England, and 300. for the Kingdom of Ireland, excepting for ourselves and our Heirs, our own Rights, Liberties, and Royalties.

All which, to perpetuate, and confirm, we oblige ourselves, and our Successors, never to contradict these presents.

And if we, or any of our Successors, should attempt the same whoever he shal be, he shal lose his Kingdom, and this Instrument of Obligation and Concession remain in perpetual force.

The Form of the Oath taken by King John upon the abovementioned Resignation

I John, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, from this Hour wil be faithful to God, and the Blessed Peter, and the Roman Church, and my Lord the pope, the Lord Innocent III. and his Successors Catholickly becoming.

Non erunt facto, in dicto, consensu vel consilio, ut vitam perdant vel Membrum, vel mala captione capiantur.

Eorum Damnum si scivero, impediam et removere faciam si-- potero, aliquin eis, quam citius potero, intimabo, vel tali persone dicam quam eis credam pro certo dicturam: Consilium, quod mihi crediderint per se, vel per Nuncios, seu Litteras suas, secretum tenebo, et ad eorum Damnum nulli pandam me sciente.

Patrimonium Beati Petri, et specialiter Regnum Anglie, et Regnum Hibernie adjutor eis ero ad tenendum et defendendum contra omnes Homines, pro posse meo; sic Deus me adjuvet et hec Sancta Dei Evangelia.

De quibus, ne possit in posterum aliquid dubitari, ad majorem Securitatem predicte obligationis et concessionis nostre, presentem Cartam fieri fecimus, et Aurea bulla nostra signari; ac, pro Censu hujus presentis et primi Anni, mille Marcas Sterlingorum, per Manum predicti Legati, Ecclesie Romane persolvimus.

Testibus

Domino S. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo
W. Londoniensi
C. Wintoniensi
E. Eliensi
H. Lincolniensi
} Episcopis
W. de Gray Cancellario nostro
W. de Longa Spada Comite Sares-
-buriensi Patre nostro.
R. Comite Cestrie
W. Marescallo Com. Penbroc.
Roberto de Rosse.
W. Comite de Ferrariis
S. Comite Winton
Gulielmo Briwere
Petro filio Hereberti
Mathæo filio Hereberti
Briano de Insula, Dapifero nostro

Datum per Manus Magistri Riccardi de Marisco, Archidia-
-coni Richmundie, et Northumbr. apud Sanctum Paulum Londoni-
-enses, tertia Die Octobris, Anno ab Incarnatione MCCXIII. Regni vero nostri, Anno Decimo quinto.

I will not in Action, Word, Consent or Council, contribute that they should lose Life, Limb, or suffer Imprisonment.

Any thing to their Loss, if I know, I will prevent, and remove as far as I am able; otherwise I will give them Intelligence of the same, as soon as I can, or inform others, whom I shal believe will notify it to them. Whatever Counsels they shal communicate to me by themselves, their Nuncios, or by Letter, I will keep secret, and will willingly communicate them to none, to their Detriment.

The Estate of S.t Peter, especially this Kingdom of England, & this Kingdom of Ireland, I shal assist them to maintain and defend against all Men to the utmost of my Power. So help me God, and this his Holy Gospel.

For the Notification of all which, and that no doubt may possibly arise for the future on this Subject, and for the further Security of this Obligation and Concession, we have caused this Instrument to be made, and Signed with our Golden Seal, and for the Tax of the present and first Year of Homage, we have paid to the Hands of the aforesaid Legate a Thousand Marks Sterling to the Roman Church.

Witnesses

The Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury
W. London
P. Winchester
E. Ely
H. Lincoln
} Bishops
W. de Gray our Chancellor
W. de Longa Spada Earl Salisbury our Brother
R. Earl of Chester
W. Mareschal E. Pembroke
Robert de Ross
W. Earl de Fervariis
S. Earl Winchester
W. Briwere
Peter Son of Herebert
Matthew Son of Herebert
Brian de Insula, our Sewer

Dated by the Hands of Master Richard de Marisco Arch Deacon of Richmond, and Northumberland, at S.t Paul's London, on the Third of october, in the Year of the Incarnation 1213. and of our Reign the Fifteenth

Lord Keeper
Ld Chief Justice Parker
Ma.r of the Rolls
Lord Chief Justice Trevor
M.r Justice Powell.

Mercurij 25.° Die February Anno Regni Anne Regina 11.° Inter Honor.ble Thom.m Radcliffe et Honor.ble Gulielm. Constable Ar.d Quer. Edrum. Roper Ar.d Robertum. Hewett et Daniel.m Hickman Gen. Gulielmum. Clowden Eliz.a et Hester. Walden Infant. & Hewric. Smith Guard. Robertum. Cotton et Ric.m Snow Defend.ts Et Inter Edict. Robertum. Hewett et Daniel.m Hickman Quer. Edict. Thom.m Radcliffe Gulielm. Constable Edrum. Roper. Gulielm Clowden. Ric.m Snow. Robertum. Cotton Eliz.a Walden et Hester. Walden Infant. & Hewric. Smith Guard. Defend.es Ac Inter Anna. Roper Spin. Arabella. Farmer. Gulielm. Goreing. Bar.t et Dnam. Dorothea. Ux.r ejus Quer. Edict. Gulielm. Constable. Ric.m Snow. Daniel.m Hickman. Thom.m Radcliffe Ar.d et Robert. Hewett Defend.ts

The Matters in Difference between the said Parties in all the said Causes coming to be heard and Debated before the Right Hon.ble the Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of Great Britain on the 27.th of June last in the presence of the Council learned on all Sides the Substance of the said Radcliffe and Constables Bill appear'd to be That John Roper Esq.r being Seiz'd in ffee of several Mannors Lands &c.a in the Countys of Cornwal, Glocester and Monmouth by Indentures of Lease and Release, dated the 17.th and 18.th of January 1708. for the Consideration therein mention'd did Convey to the Plaintiff Constable and the Defend.ts Snow and Hickman the Mannor of Ruthvos, Tregarrock and Trelver in Com. Cornub. and the several Man.rs Lands, and Hereditam.ts

Hereditaments therein particularly described in the said several County of Cornwall, Glocester, and Monmouth, and their Heirs upon Trust to make Sale thereof, and by the Sale Moneys and the Profits in the mean time to pay off a Debt of £4000. and Interest to Robert Cotton and John Crosby since dec'd (Trustees for the Defendants the Waldens) secur'd on the premisses in Cornwall and afterwards to pay off the said John Roper's other Debts mention'd in a Schedule thereto annex'd, and then to pay the Overplus Moneys to such persons as the said John Roper by Deed or Will should direct. That the 5.th of March following the s.d John Roper made his Will and deriv'd out of the said Surplus Moneys and the Profits of the premisses till Sale, several Sums to several Persons therein nam'd particularly to the Defend.ts Hewett & Hickman £50. a peice, And all the Residue both of his Reall and Personall Estate, he devised to the Plaintiffs, Constable and Radcliffe, and the Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman and their Heirs and Assigns forever, and made them his Execu.rs And the first of April 1709. made a Codicil to his Will and thereby gave several Legacys to several Persons, and particularly gave a Debt of £100. to the Defend.t Hickman due to one Thaxton to whom the said Roper was Execu.r the said Hickman paying M.r Thaxton's Debt and left all the Remainder whether in Lands or personal Estate to the plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable, and by another Codicil dated the 20.th of April 1709. gave to the Plaintiffe, Radcliffe, all his Houshold Goods and Furniture and the Renewall of the Lease of his House and soon afterwards dyed, possessed of a Considerable Personal Estate and that his Goods Specifically devised ought to be apply'd according to the Directions of the said Codicils as also the Surplus of his personal Estate, and especially towards Discharging of the said Legacys and such of his Debts for which no provision was made by the said Indenture of Release and the Schedule thereto annex'd, and the Remainder to the

said

said Plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable to be equally divided between but after the said Roper's Death the Defend.ts Hickman and Hewett alone proved the said Will and Codicils, and by Vertue thereof gott into their Hands all the Testator's Personal Estate, and refuse to apply the same towards Satisfaction of the said Debts and Legacys, and the Defend.ts Snow and Hickman refuse to joyn with the plaintiffs in Sale of the said Premisses, and to dispose of the said Moneys according to the said Indentures and Directions of the said Will and Codicil, and after the respective Trusts satisfyed to pay the plaintiffs their respective Shares of the Surplus according to the said Codicils, and the Defend.t Edward Roper pretends he is Entituled to the said Premisses as the Testator's Heir at Law, and the Defend.t Clowden setts up a Title to the said Premisses by Vertue of some Antient Deeds or Will, and having got into his possession all the Deeds and Writings belonging to the said Premisses refuseth to discover the same. Therefore to discover the Defend.ts pretended Titles to the said premisses and to have an Account of the said Testator's Reall and personall Estate and to have an Execution of the said Trust by Sale of the said Premisses for payment of the Debts and Legacys and that the Surplus Money after Debts and Legacys paid, may be equally divided between the plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable according to the first Codicil is the Scope of the said Radcliffe and Constable's Bill, Whereto the Counsel for the Defend.t Edw.d Roper alledged That he by his Answer admitts the said John Roper was Seiz'd in Fee of the said Premisses, and that he the said Edward is Heir at Law to the said John, and that as such he is Entituled to all such Mann.rs and Hereditaments as are undispos'd of by him, and also to an Account and Share of his personal Estate not sufficiently bequeath'd. That he is a Stranger to the said Deeds of Trust, Will and Codicils, but believes

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the said Plaintiffs Radcliffe, and Constable are, and at the time of the said John Roper's Decease were Papists, and professed the Popish Religion and as such by Vertue of an Act of Parliament made 11°. and 12. Gul. 3.th Entituled an Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery, the Plaintiffs are rendred incapable of purchasing any Mannors, Lands, profits out of Lands &c.a and that all Interest and Profits out of Lands made to the use of the plaintiffs are void and the the said Defend.t Edward Roper being Heir at Law to the said John Roper and a Protestant Claims the Benefit of the said Act and insists that he is Entituled to the Lands and Hereditaments of the said John Roper not sufficiently devised or conveyed by him subject to such Incumbrances as he did bona fide charge thereon, and by Law was capable for so doing, for which reason he insists he ought not to be Decreed to joyn in the Sale of the said Premisses, And the Counsel for the Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman alleadged That they do by their Answer admit the said John Roper was so seiz'd & Executed such Deeds, and made such Will and Codicils as aforesaid, & insist That the said Real Estate by the said Will devised to them, and the said Plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable ought to be Consider'd as the remaining part of the Testator's Lands after sufficient part sold for Payment of his Debts and Legacys and not as a personal Estate, and the Trustees in whom the legal Estate is vested ought to sell only such part of the premisses as the Devisees thereof shall direct, and as will be sufficient to pay the Testator's Debts, and the residue of the premisses ought to be conveyed to the Devisees according to the Testator's Will, as if the Testator himself was living, and directed and restrained such Sale, and requir'd such Conveyance to himself of the Surplus That as to the Devisees by the said Will, Insist That if the plaintiffs are uncapable by the said Act to take

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said Plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable to be equally divided between but after the said Roper's Death the Defend.ts Hickman and Hewett alone proved the said Will and Codicils, and by Vertue thereof gott into their Hands all the Testator's Personal Estate, and refuse to apply the same towards Satisfaction of the said Debts and Legacys, and the Defend.ts Snow and Hickman refuse to joyn with the plaintiffs in Sale of the said Premisses, and to dispose of the said Moneys according to the said Indentures and Directions of the said Will and Codicils, and after the respective Trusts satisfyed to pay the plaintiffs their respective Shares of the Surplus according to the said Codicils, and the Defend.t Edward Roper pretends he is Entituled to the said Premisses as the Testator's Heir at Law, and the Defend.t Clowden setts up a Title to the said Premisses by Vertue of some Antient Deeds or Will, and having got into his possession all the Deeds and Writings belonging to the said Premisses refuseth to discover the same Therefore to discover the Defend.ts pretended Titles to the said premisses and to have an Account of the said Testator's Reale and Personale Estate and to have an Execution of the said Trust by Sale of the said Premisses for payment of the Debts and Legacys and that the Surplus Money after Debts and Legacys paid, may be equally divided between the plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable according to the first Codicil is the Scope of the said Radcliffe and Constable's Bill, Whereto the Counsel for the Defend.t Edw.d Roper alledged That he by his Answer admitts the said John Roper was Seiz'd in Fee of the said Premisses, and that he the said Edward is Heir at Law to the said John, and that as such he is Entituled to all such Mann.rs and Hereditaments as are undispos'd of by him, and also to an Account and Share of his personal Estate not sufficiently bequeath'd. That he is a Stranger to the said Deeds of Trust, Will and Codicils, but believes

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the said Plaintiffs Radcliffe, and Constable are, and at the time of the said John Roper's Decease were Papists, and professed the Popish Religion and as such by Vertue of an Act of Parliament made 11°. and 12. Gul. 3.th Entituled an Act for the further preventing the Growth of Popery, the Plaintiffs are rendred incapable of purchasing any Mannors, Lands, profits out of Lands &c.a and that all Interest and Profits out of Lands made to the use of the plaintiffs are void and the the said Defend.t Edward Roper being Heir at Law to the said John Roper and a Protestant Claims the Benefit of the said Act and insists that he is Entituled to the Lands and Hereditaments of the said John Roper not sufficiently devised or conveyed by him subject to such Incumbrances as he did bona fide charge thereon, and by Law was capable for so doing, for which reason he insists he ought not to be Decreed to joyn in the Sale of the said Premisses, And the Counsel for the Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman alleadged That they do by their Answer admit the said John Roper was so seiz'd & Executed such Deeds, and made such Will and Codicils as aforesaid, & Insist That the said Real Estate by the said Will devised to them, and the said Plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable ought to be Consider'd as the remaining part of the Testator's Lands after sufficient part sold for Payment of his Debts and Legacys and not as a personal Estate, and the Trustees in whom the legal Estate is vested ought to sell only such part of the premisses as the Devisees thereof shall direct, and as will be sufficient to pay the Testator's Debts, and the residue of the premisses ought to be conveyed to the Devisees according to the Testator's Will, as if the Testator himself was living, and directed and restrained such Sale, and requir'd such Conveyance to himself of the Surplus That as to the Devisees by the said Will, Insist That if the plaintiffs are uncapable by the said Act to take

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as Purchasers any Estate or Interest in the residue of the premisses by the said Devise made to them, that then the whole residue of the Premisses is given to them the said Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman and their Heirs equally and in Case of such Incapacity in the Plaintiffs, then they the said Defend.ts claim the said Lands, as being the only Devisees thereof capable of taking And as to y.e Codicil whereby it is mentioned That the Testator gave several Legacys and particularly the said Debts due to Mr. Thaxton, and left all his Remainder whether Lands or personal Estate to the said Plaintiffs they the said Hewett and Hickman insist that the same Codicil with preference to the said Devise of the Remainder of the said Testators Lands doth not Controul the Devise thereof mentioned in the Will, for that if the said Plaintiffs were at their Testator's Death incapable to take the Lands as Purchasers by the s.d Devise then they were to be esteem'd as persons not in esse and that the Codicil in such Case as to the Devise of the said Lands is void in Law But in Case the Plaintiffs are capable to take as purchasers by the Devise aforesaid yet that such Devise gives not the Remaind.r of the premisses to the Plaintiffs for any greater Estate than for their Lives and that the Reversion in Fee of the said Defend.ts Hewett & Hickmans Share would remain to them as unrevoked by the first Codicil. That as to the Testator's Personal Estate the Defend.t Hewett denies that any part of it came to his hands or power or any other Person by his Order except an Order which he signed to the Testators Steward in Cornwall to remitt what Moneys he should receive out of the Testator's Estate, to the Defend.t And the said Hickman in his Answer and Schedules thereto hath set forth which of the Testator's Estate is come to his hands and how he hath disposed thereof and submitts to come to an Account relating to the Execut.r And the Counsel for the

Defend.t

Defend.t Clowden alledges That Dame Dorothy Drummond his Grandmo.r being seiz'd of several Mannors and Lands in the Countys of Cornwall, and Carmarthen, did by her Will dated the 15.th of Janry. 1677. and thereby did devise the Mannors of S.t Winnows Trelaske, and Battonett and the Demeasnes of S.t Winnows in Cornwall cum pert. to her Grandchild the said John Roper Eldest Son of her Daughter Henrietta Roper for his Life, Remainder to his first and other Sons in Tail Male, and for want of such Issue to the Daughters of the said John Roper, and their Heirs of their Bodys, and for want of such Issue then she devised to y.e Trustees therein mention'd and their Heirs one Moity of the last mention'd premisses upon such uses as is therein, and in the Answer particularly mention'd and devised the other Moity of the said last Mention'd premisses to the said Trustees and their Heirs upon Trust that they should during the Life of Penelope Clowden (one of the said Henrietta's Daughters late Wife of Edmund Clowden decd) receive the Rents and Profits thereof to such uses as she should appoint, and after her decease the same Trustees should stand seized of the same Moitie upon Trust for the Benefit of the Younger Sons and Daughters of the said Penelope by the said Edm.d Clowden or any such one or more of them in such Proportions for such Estates subject to such Conditions, and for raising such Annual or other Sums for them or any of them, in such Manner as the said Penelope whether Sole or Married by Deed or Will should appoint. That the said Penelope pursuant to such her Power by her Will dated the 13.th April 1699. did appoint the said Trustees to pay out of the profits of the same premisses 30.li. p.r Ann to Rich.d Edm.d and Peirce Clowden three of the Younger Sons of the s.d Penelope for their Lives and subject thereunto devised the same Moitie to him the said Defend.t Wm Clowden with a proviso that the said Rich.d Edm.d and Peirce when the premisses came into possession should within a Year after Notice of her Will release all their Right

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to the said Premisses (except their Annuitys) to him the said Defend. Plowden and his Heirs and the Annuitys to ceas in Case of their re-fusal, and made Joseph Gage, and Natth. Pigot her Execrs. who ... after her Death proved the same. That by the said John Ropers dying without Issue he the said Defendt. Plowden is becom Intitled to the Moitie of the said Mannors of St. Winnowes Trelaske and Bottonett, and ought to enjoy the same free from all Leases and Incumbrances of the said John Roper who was only Tennant for Life, of the said Moitie, and had not power to make Leases of the aforesaid Premisses for any longer than his own Life, and that he is damnify'd £500. and upwards, and hopes the Plaintiffs will make him a due Reparation, and that he shal be at Liberty to avoid such Leases. And the Counsel for the Defendts Elizabeth and Hester Walden the Infants alleadged That the said Roper's Estate being in Mortgage for 1000. Years to Ann and Mary Grosvenor for securing £500. and Interest, and being also Mortgaged to Sr. Lacon Wm Child for 1000. Years for securing £1500. and Interest, and the said Roper wanting £4000. more and they the said Infants being Intitled to £4000. by Sr. John Cotton their Grandfather's Will, which by Decree of this Court was to be put out for their Benefit by the Approbation of the said Sr. Lacon Wm Child then one of the Mrs. of this Court. It was agreed the said £4000 should be lent to the said Roper. And there-upon by Indenture ~~Cyrographa~~ sexto partite dated the 15th. of Janry 1708. between the said John Roper of the first part Ann, and Mary Grosvenor of the 2d. part Sr. Lacon Wm Child of the 3d. part Sr. John Cotton, the said Sr. John Cotton's Grandson and Heir, of the 4th. part, Robert Cotton of the 5th. part, and John Croby of the 6th. part, in Consideration of £500. part of the said £4000. paid to Ann and Mary Grosvenor, and of £1500. other part thereof to Sr. Lacon Wm Child and £2000.

residue

residue thereof to the said John Roper, all the said Mortgaged Premises were for the residue of the said Terms of 1000. Years and 1000. Years assigned over to the said Rob. Cotton and John Crosby respectively Defeazable on the said John Ropers payment of £4000. and Interest to the s.d Robert Cotton and John Crosby for the said Defend.ts the Infants Benefit according to the said Decree at the Times therein mention'd that for further Security of the said £4000. and Interest, the said John Roper Executed the said Indentures of Lease and Release in the Bill mentioned dated the 17.th and 18.th of June 1708. and that he afterwards made such Will and Codicils as aforesaid and afterwards dyed without Issue

That by reason of the Disputes between the said Partys there has been a Delay in the Execution of the said Trusts, and that the Rents of the said Trust Estate since the Execution of the said Indentures of Lease and Release, and especially since John Ropers Death have not been apply'd as they ought to have been to the prejudice of them the said Infants and therefore hope a Stop shal be put to any further Receipt or Misapplication of the said Rents, and that some fit person shal be appointed by this Court to Collect and apply the same for the said Defend.ts the Infants Advantage and of the Schedule Creds. or that the said Infants or the Defend.t Cotton their Surviving Trustee Mr. Crosby being dead, shall be permitted to recover possession of the said Premisses in Trust for them the said Infants, and the Defend.t Cotton by his Answer admits he is a Trustee in the said Deed of Mortgage for the Defend.ts the Infants and insists that his Estate in behalf of the said Infants ought not to be prejudiced by the Disputes of the plaintiffs, and that in Case the plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable and the Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman shal not agree to make Sale and pay the said £4000. Interest and Costs and apply the profits of the Premisses since their Testators Decease according to the Direction of the said Deed

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of Trust that he on the said Infants behalf may take such Measures as shal be advised to Compel Satisfaction of the s.d Debt Interest and Costs, and oblige the Trustees to perform or Assign over their Trust for the said Infants Benefit. And the Counsel for the Defend.t Show alleadged That in the said Schedule annexed to the said Indenture of Releas there is a Debt of £150. due to him, and that the said Roper and Defend.t Hickman being further indebted to him upon diverse Accounts in £200. and upwards he was promised both by the said Roper and Hickman that in a short Time his further Demands should be adjusted and that he should have immediate Satisfaction thereof with a Gratuity for his Services done the said Roper touching which he made no Particular Demand and as an Evidence the said £150. was only part of what was due, the said Roper after Execution of the said Indenture gave a Note under his hand whereby it is own'd that the said £150. was only part of what was due That the said Roper dying soon after, his said further Demands were not adjusted in his Lifetime nor did he receive any Satisfaction for the same or for the £150. and Interest denys he ever refused to Act in the Execution of the Trust but is willing to Act, and desirous the Estate may be sold and the Sale Moneys and Profits till Sale apply'd as by the Releas is directed and that the Surplus Money thereof and of his personal Estate should be apply'd according to the said Deeds Will and Codicils. And the said Hewett and Hickman by their Cross Bill Insist That the said Real Estate devised by the said Will ought to be Consider'd as the remaining part of the Testator's Lands, and not as a personal Estate, and so much thereof only as shal be necessary to perform the Trusts ought to be sold and that the Residue ought to be Convey'd

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to the Devisees, and the said Radcliffe and Constable being Papists are not capable to take by the said Devise and that by such incapacity they the said Hewett and Hickman are the only Persons capable to take according to the Will Therefore that so much of the Estate real as shall be necessary may be sold and the Trustees Heir at Law, & the Defend.t Clowden may joyn in such Sale and that the Residue of the Estate after Sale of such part thereof as shall be sufficient may be conveyd to them, the said Hewett and Hickman and their Heirs, is the Scope of their Bill Whereto the Counsel for the Defend.ts Radcliffe and Constable alleadged That their Answer is the same in Effect with their Bill And the Counsel for the Defend.ts Roper Clowden the Waldens and Snow alleadged That their Answer to the said Hewett and Hickmans Bill is to the same Effect as their said Answers to the said Radcliffe and Constables Bill And the said Ann Roper Arrabella Farmer S.r Wm Goreing by their Bill charge That the said John Roper by his said Will did bequeath out of the Moneys which should be raised by Sale of his said Estate and the main Profits till Sold that £500. should be paid to the Plaintiffe Ann Roper and the like Sum to the Plaintiff Arabella Farmer and £200. to the Lady Goreing Therefore for an Account of the said Testators Personal Estate and to compel a Sale of the Real Estate and that the said Legacys with Interest may be paid is the Scope of their s.d Bill Whereto the Counsel for the Defend.ts Radcliffe and Constable alleadged That their Answer is the same in Effect with their Bill and the Counsel for the Defend.ts Hewett and Hickman alleadged That their Answer is the same in Substance with their Answer to the said Radcliffe and Constables Bill and the Counsel for the Defend.t Snow alleadged That he Answers to the same Effect as his

his Answers to the other two Bills Whereupon and upon long Debate of the Matter and reading the Deed of the 18th of January 1708. the Will of the said John Roper and the two Codicils thereunto, the said Act of Parliament made the 11. and 12. Gul. 3. tij and hearing — what was alleadged on all Sides His Lordship Declared he would — have the Opinion of some of the Lords the Judges before he would pronounce any final Judgement in these Causes — And in order thereunto these Causes on the 28th Day of October last coming — again to be heard and debated before his Lordship assisted by the Lord Chief Justice Parker the Ma.r of the Rolls the Lord Chief Justice Trevor and M.r Justice Powell in the Presence of the — Counsel learned for all the said Plaintiffs and the pleadings in the said several Causes being again open'd and the said Deed Will and Act of Parliament read their Lordships took time to Consider thereof before they would deliver their Opinions And the said Causes standing this Day for the Judgement of this Court And the Lords the Judges and Ma.r of the Rolls having delivered their Opinions, his Lordship Concur'd in opinion with the Ma.r of the Rolls the Lord Chief Justice Trevor and M.r Justice — Powell That the Devise of the Surplus of the purchase Money (after Debts and Legacys paid) to Constable and Radcliffe who are Papists is a good Devise notwithstanding the said Statute for disabling Papists from Purchasing Lands the Surplus Money being a Personal Interest in them and therefore not made void either — by the Words or Intention of that Statute and doth therefore Order and Decree That the Defend.ts the Execr.s of the said John Roper, and all other partys who have receiv'd any Part of the said Testators personal Estate (not Specifically devised) do come to an Account before S.r Thomas Geery Knight one of the Ma.rs

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of this Court for what of the Personal Estate is come to their respective hands or to the hands of any other for their or any or either of their respective Use for the better Discovery whereof they are to be Examined upon Interrogatories before the said Mr. and are to produce all Books and Papers of Account relating thereto upon Oath before the said Mr. who in taking the said Account is to make all just Allowances And it is Order'd and Decreed That the said Personal Estate (not Specifically Varied) be apply'd in the payment of the said Testator's Debts according to the Course of Administration And it is further Order'd & Decreed That the said Testator's Real Estate be sold to the best Purchasers that can be got for the Sum to be approv'd by the said Mr. in case Sale the Defendt. Edwd. Roper the Testator's Heir at Law is to join he being first paid his Costs of these Suits to be taxed by the said Mr. and the said Mr. is to Settle the Conveyance to be made to such Purchaser or Purchasers, if the Plaintiffs cannot agree the same And it is further Order'd and Decreed That the Defendts. Hewett and Hickman and such of the other Plaintiffs who have received any of the Rents and Profits of the said Real Estate do come to an Account before the said Mr. for what Rents and Profits they or any other for their Use have so receiv'd for the better Discovery whereof they are to be ~~Examined upon Interrogatories~~, and are to produce upon Oath all Books and Papers of Account relating thereto before the said Mr. who in taking such Account is to make all just Allowances And the said Mr. is to appoint a Receivr. to Collect the Rents and Profits of the said Real Estate for the future until such Sale or Sales shal be thereof made as aforesaid and to allow him a Salary for the same And the Tennants of the said Real Estate are to attorne and pay their Rents in Arrear and growing Rents to such Receivr. he first giving Security to be allowed by the said Mr. duely to Account for, and pay what he shal so receive

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as the said Ma.r shall direct. And it is order'd and decreed That the Money arising by Sale of the said Real Estate, and the Rents and Profits of the said Real Estate which already have or shall be receiv'd untill such Sale shall be made, be applyed in the first place to Satisfy the said 4000. Principal and Interest due to the Defend.ts the Mortgagees together with their Costs to be Computed and Taxed by the said Ma.r And forasmuch as the Defend.ts the Mortgagees are Infants and the Defend.t Elizabeth Walden one of them is married since the Commencement of their Suit to Charles Pitfield Gent.n and it dont at present appear what Provision was made for her upon her said Marriage It is therefore further order'd That the said Mortgage Money and Interest when and as the same shall be raised be brought before the said Ma.r to be by him put out at Interest upon some of the publick Funds subject to the further Order of this Court, And after the said Mortgage Money and Interest and the said Mortgagees Costs shall be so paid then it is Order'd and decreed That the residue of the Moneys which shall be raised by the said Sale and the said Rents and Profits til such Sale be in the next place apply'd to pay the said Schedule Debts with Interest to be Computed by the said Ma.r and then to satisfy all other Debts of the said Testator which shall not be satisfy'd by the said Testator's personal Estate and in order thereunto the said Ma.r is to take an Account of the Debts owing by the said Testator at the time of his Death, and for that purpose all the Creditor's of the said Testator are at Liberty to come in and prove their Debts before the said Ma.r in Order to receive such their Satisfaction as aforesaid but if there be any Creditors by Judgment or other Security affecting the Real Estate which may Entitule them to a priority of Satisfaction either before the Mortgagees for 4000. &c. or Subsequent to the said Mortgagees and Schedule Creditor's and before any other Creditors the Ma.r is to see such Creditors paid according to the preference they

are

are Entitled to. And the said Ma.e is to ascertain what is due on
Securitys And as to the Defend.t Blowden's Demand to prevent Mul-
tiplicity and Multiplicity of Suits It is Order'd That the said Ma.e do
Enquire into the Nature of the Leases made by the said Testator
John Roper for Lives or Years determinable on Lives and whether the
said Roper was bare Tennant for Life or Tennant intail when those
Leases were made with Remainder to any Person under whom the
Defend.t Blowden claims, and whether such Leases are defective
in point of Title, and likewise to Examine on what Consideracon
such Leases were made And if it shal appear to the Ma.e That such
Leases are void or voidable by the Defend.t Blowden then the said Ma.e
is to see what he the said Defend.t Blowden may reasonably deserve
for Confirming the same and to State the same to the Court upon
whose Report such further Order shal be made for his the Defend.t
Blowden's coming in as a Creditor or Confirming such Leases as
shal be just And for the Ma.es better Examinacon into the Matter of
the said Leases It is Order'd That the Defend.t Blowden do produce
his and all the Title Deeds before the said Ma.e who is to State any
Matter relating thereto specially as he shal see Cause, and the said
Ma.e is to tax the said Blowden his Costs which are to be paid him
out of the said Trust Estate And after the said Testator's Debts shal
be so paid as aforesaid It is Order'd and Decreed that the Surplus of
the Moneys arising by the said Sale, and of the Rents and Profits
till Sale be in the next place apply'd in the Payment of the Testat.s
several Legacys with Interest for the same to be Computed by the
said Ma.e from the End of one Year after the said Testator's Death
together with the said Plaintiffs the Legatees Costs to be taxed by
the said Ma.e And it is further Order'd and Decreed That the Speci[illegible]
Legacys bequeathed by the said Will or Codicils be deliver'd to the

several

several Persons to whom the same are given. And the said Mr. is to
Legacy Bill. Parties
Tax all Plaintiffs to the Defts Radcliffe and Constable's Bill, and to the
Bill of the Legatees their Costs in those Causes which are to be paid
to them respectively out of the said Estate, And the several Parties to the
Legatees Bill are to have 40. a peice Costs to be paid out of the said
Trust Estate. And as to Hewett and Hickman's Cross Bill This Court
doth declare that the first Codicil whereby the Testator gives all his
Remainder whether in Land or personal Estate to the said Radcliffe
and Constable is a Revocacon of the devise in his Will, of the
Residue of his Real and Personal Estate to the said Constable and
Radcliffe Hewett and Hickman, and that the said Hewett and
Hickman's Bill was unnecessary and doth therefore Order that
the same be dismissed out of this Court without Costs, as to be paid
Radcliffe & Constable Defendts to his Bill. by them the said Hewett and Hickman, but with Costs to be
taxed by the said Mr. for the Defendts to that Bill to be paid
them out of the said Estate And after the several Debts Legacys
Decree as to the Surplus Interest and Costs shal be paid as aforesaid It is Ordered and Decreed
That the Surplus Moneys which shal be then remaining be paid to
the said Plaintiffs Radcliffe and Constable the Devisees. And it
is further Order'd That the Defendt Hickman do within a Month
Pay to Mr. Smith the Guardian of the Defendts the Infants Mortgagees
the Sum of 200. for their Benefit or make Oath that he hath
not so much in his hands of the said Testator's Estate And the
said Defendts the Mortgagees before they shal receive such Satis-
-faction as aforesaid are to bring the Representative of the said
Crosby their Trustee before the said Mr.

N.B. This is a Copy from an Original Office Copy of the Decree; the Sentences & words mark'd or obliterated with lines were so in the Original, as also the Notes in the Margin.

attest: H. Newman.

Note the Marginal Notes & Lines on this side were made in the Original Office Copy by the Solicitor in the Radcliffe side for the use of his Counsel.

the 11. July 1713. Order of Parliament

Roper & Radcliffe

Die Sabti. 11° Julij 1713.

This day being appointed for hearing Council upon the Petition & Appeal of Edward Roper Esq.r from a Decree made in the Court of Chancery the twenty fifth of February last; And it being prayed on behalf of the Appellant, That the Hearing of the said Appeal may be Adjourn'd to some further time: It is Order'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the said Appeal be not Heard until the next Parliament; And that the said Court of Chancery do in the mean time direct the said Decree to be carried into an Execution, And that if the Real Estate shall be sold in pursuance of the said Decree before the said Appeal shall be Heard, the said Court of Chancery do thereupon order Satisfaction to be forthwith made to the Mortgagees for Four thousand pounds and to the Schedule and other Creditors, and to the Legatees of what shall be due to them respectively with Interest and Costs, & other Costs of Suit to be paid according to the said Decree, But that the Surplus of the Money (after Satisfaction shall be made to the said Mortgagees and to the said Schedule and other Creditors and to the said Legatees, and of such Costs of Suit as aforesaid) Decreed to be paid to the Respond.ts Radcliffe and Constable be secur'd as the said Court shall think most proper, the same being to wait the Determination of this House upon Hearing the said Appeal.

Math. Johnson Cler.
parliamentor.

NB This was copy'd from a Copy attested by M. Johnson, as attests H. Newman.

Order of Parliament.

Die Sabbi. 7°. Maij 1714

The House (according to Order) Resumed the Adjourned Consideration of what was offer'd by Council Yesterday upon the Petition and appeal of Edward Roper Esq.r Cousin and Heir of John Roper Esq.r Deceas'd (brought into this House the last Session of Parliament) from a Decree made in the Court of Chancery the 25.th day of Febry. 1712. In a Cause wherein Thomas Radcliffe and Wm Constable were plaintiffs and the Appellant and Daniel Hickman Rob. Hewett and others were Defend.ts and wherein the said Robert Hewett and Dan. Hickman on behalf of themselves and y.e Credit.rs of the said John Roper were plaintiffs, and the said Thomas Radcliffe Wm Constable and the Appellant and others were Defend.ts praying that the said Decree may be reversed and that the Appellant may have the Surplus of the Trust Estate in the Appeal mentioned after Debts and Legacys paid as being the Heir at Law of the s.d John Roper and also a Protestant as also upon the Answers of Rob: Hewett Daniel Hickman Tho. Radcliffe Wm Constable Rich.d Snow and Wm Plowden put into the said Appeal and the Judges this day severally delivering their opinions and due Consideration of what has been offer'd in this Cause It is Order'd and adjudged by the Lords Spiritual & Temporal in parliament Assembled That so much of the said Decree whereby it is Declared and Decreed That the Surplus of the Money arising by Sale of the Trust Estate (after Debts and Legacys paid) is a personal Interest in the Respond.ts Constable and Radcliffe, and that the Devise of such Surplus to the said Respond.ts being Papists is a good Devise to them vid

they, and that such Surplus be paid to the s.d Respond.ts Be and the same is hereby reversed, and it is further Ord.d and Adjudg.d that the Surplus arising by any Sale made of the be made of any of the Trust after paym.t of the Debts and Legacies affecting the same with Interest and Costs according to the Decree be paid to the Appellant, and that if any of the said Trust Lands shall remain unsold after such Debts Legacys Interest and Costs shall be satisfy.d Such Lands shal be Conveyed by the Trustees to the Appellant and his Heirs at his and their Costs And as to the payment of any of the Simple Contract Creditors out of the Money arising by Sale of the Trust Estate, in Case the personal Estate shall prove deficient for the payment thereof, no direct Compliant being made thereof by the Appel.ts the s.d Decree is to stand but without prejudice to the Appellant applying to the Court of Chancery if he conceives himself agrieved thereby to vary the Direcons in the said Decree touching the payment of the Simple Contract Creditors as he shal be advised— and the Court of Chancery is to give all such Direcons in pursuance of this Order as shal be just

Matth. Johnson Cler.
Parliamentor.

Note Mr. Constable and Mr. Radcliffe, who by the Decree were Entituled to the Surplus, conceive themselves no further concern.d than only to pray they may be p.d their Costs out of the Estate, w.ch we hope is but very reasonable: Let 'em be considerd as Trustees they are Entituled to their Costs out of the Estate, And as they prevaild below, the least they ought to have out of the Estate is their Costs since they are strip.d of the Surplus And the protestant Heir may well afford it he getting at least £10000. by the Surplus; It is true no Costs were Decreed to us because the Surplus it self was Decreed, But we have done nothing to forfeit our Costs And dare say if it had been once thought of, the Lords would at least have given us our Costs of Suit which have cost us at least £1000.

N.B. This was an Instruction given to Mr. Meade & others who were Counsel on the side of Mr. Radcliffe.

Vid. Last Sheet

Note We take it We are Entituled to Costs by the Decree, which was a Mistake not Appeal.d ag.st the Appeale went only to see Surplus

To His Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury

A Short Representation of ye Melancholy Case of the Adult Popish Natives in Ireland more particularly in the Province of Connaught with a Proposal for promoting their Conversion to the Christian Religion as professed and Established in the Church of Ireland.

THE Serious consideration of the great disproportion of Protestants to Papists in the Kindom of Ireland & particularly in the Province of Connaught where it is computed there are Twenty Papists for one Protestant as also of the Superstition used Annually at St. Patricks Purgatory within the same, where there have appeared lately ab.t Fifteen thousand in a season so Stupidly idolatrous and absurd as would put even some Popish Countrys to the Blush, cannot but raise Christian Commiseration, And when it is further consider'd that by reason of some acts of Parliament lately made in Ireland for Registring Popish Priests, in order to prevent any Succession of them as they dye off, or are removed; and that upon the due execution of those Laws, many thousands of Adult Papists, must necessarily be deprived of the Offices of Religion, in their own way; It cannot but excite all Protestants in general & especially those of the Church of Ireland to use their best Endeavours, to Supply them with better means of Christian Knowledge & Worship, that so these poor Wretches may not be abandon'd to meer Atheism with all its dismal Consequences to the great reproach of the Protestant Name and particularly of the Church and Kingdom of Ireland.

NOW whereas in Pursuance hereof a design hath been for some time past carryed on by several Well affected & Charitable Persons to promote the Christian Religion as professed & Established in the Church of Ireland by instructing the Adult Popish Natives in the Principles of our Holy Religion, Preaching & performing Divine Offices among them in their own Language and by Setting up Charity Schools for teaching the children of the Popish Irish as well as Protestants, the said Principles of Religion

Whereas also a considerable Progress has been made in some Parts and
Success in Setting up Charity Schools for the purposes aforesaid, but by Reason of a
Misapprehension that the other Branch of the design with respect to the instructing &
Converting of the said Adult Popish Natives was either thought impracticable in it self
or would prove prejudicial to the design of Charity Schools, as also for want of dispersing
to the Uses intended the comon Prayer Books & Catechisms &c. prepar'd at a great
Expence for the Instruction & Edification of the Adult, as well as through Neglect
of due Application in carrying it on; the like progress and Success has not attended
the same

And Whereas without the Instruction of the Adults which can not be procured
by Charity Schools some Hundred Thousands, and that perhaps for some Generations, must
remain in Ignorance, Barbarity & Idolatry. And in the first planting of the Gospel
the Divine Goodness vouchafed even at the expence of a Miracle, to give ye Evangelizers
Gifts of Tongues to enable them to preach to the People & to Pray to & Praise God every
one in his own Tongue

And Lastly Whereas it Seems by the Good Providence of God a very
favourable conjuncture to push on so Christian a Design in the Province of Connaught
there being so Excellent & Disinterested a Prelate & so Zealous to have Resident and
Preaching Pastors in his Diocese to forward this most important concern — From the
consideration of the Foregoing Particulars.

It is therefore most Humbly Propos'd

That Your Grace would be plas'd by such Methods as to
your Wisdom shall seem most proper to recommend particularly
to the Arch Bishop of Tuam the Promoting & advancing in
His Graces Province of Connaught and Diocese of Tuam (where
the Number of Papists is so much greater than in any other Province
as is above mention'd) that Branch of this good Design which relates to
the Conversion of the Adult Popish Natives from ye Romish Superstition
& Idolatry to the Christian Religion, as professed & Established in the
Ch. of Ireland as aforesaid. And to assure His Grace that for ye Furthering
this Excellent Design, there lye ready Several Hundred Common
Prayer Books & Catechisms in ye Irish Language in Quires at His
Graces comand which shall be sent over to be distributed
Gratis as His Lordship shall Direct.

In order the better to discover the Perversions of His Majestys Subjects which are daily heard of, to the Romish Superstition & Idolatry, whereby the further growth of Popery may be better prevented, and the Protestant Interest in the Kingdom of Great Britain happily Secured, It is humbly proposed.

That every Bishop would be pleased to require each Parish Minister in their respective Dioceses to take an Exact Account yearly of every Papist, Man, Woman and Child in their several parishes, and to transmit a List of them to their respective Dioceſans, and that the Rt Reverend the Bishops be also engaged to return the same to their respective Metropolitans by Michas next. And that the House of Lords be humbly moved to make a New order to this purpose as was done in ye year of King Williams Reign.

The following Paragraph is taken out of the Folio History of the Comties of England & Wales. Page. 331. 332.

Among the eminent buildings in the Suburbs of this City, there was the Rolls in Chancery Lane Founded by King Henry 3d Anno 1233. in the 17th year of his reign (in the place of a Jews house to him forfeited) for the support of converted Jews and therefore called Domus Conversorum where all such Jews and infidels, converted to ye Christian faith, had sufficient maintenance allow'd them, were instructed in the Doctrine of Christ, and liv'd under a Christian Governour, till Anno 1290. when all ye Jews were banish'd out of the Realm; by which means the number of converts necessarily decaying, and the house becoming as it were depopulated; it was granted to William Burstall Custos Rotulorum by Letters patents bearing date 51. Edw: 3d for keeping of the Rolls which grant was ratified in parliament 1. Richd 2d. Notwithstanding which grant and ratifications all converted Jews have ever since been allowed (and will be hereafter as oft as any such shall appear) per diem toward their maintenance: which allowance was paid to Peter Samuell, and John Maza two converted Jews Anno 1685. 2 Jac. 2. as appears by the Master of the Rolls account in the Hanaper & a Constat out of ye Pell office, both of the date above menticned; who were ye two last I can find that ever enjoy'd this benefit.

3. pars Pat de A° R R^s Car 2. 24. die

De Charta pro le Guinny Societat

Ext

Charles the Second by the Grace of GOD King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas all and singular the Regions, Countries, Dominions, and Territories Continents Coasts and places now or at any time heretofore called or known by the Name or Names of Guinny, Binny, Angola, and South Barbary or by any of them or which are or have been reputed esteemed or taken to be pcell or member of any Region Country Dominion Territory or Continent called Guinny, Binny, Angola, or South Barbary and all and singular Ports and Havens Rivers Creekes Islands and places in the Parts of Africa to them or any of them belonging and the Sole and only trade and traffique thereof are the undoubted Right of US Our Heirs and Successors and are and have bin Enjoyed by us and by our Predecessors for many years past as in right of this Our Crown of England AND WHEREAS the Trade of the said Regions Countries and places is of great advantage to Our Subjects of this Kingdom and for the improvement thereof diverse Attempts have been made and several Charters granted by our Royal Progenitors to several Persons with such Powers and Authorities as were then conceived proper for the carrying on of the said Trade, but all the said Endeavours proved ineffectual untill Wee by Letters Patents under Our Great Seal of England bearing date the Tenth day of January in the fourteenth Year of our Reign did give and grant unto our Royal Consort Queen Katherine Mary the Queen our Mother (since deceased) Our Dearest Brother James Duke of York and others therein named the Propriety and Government of all the said Regions Territories Countries Dominions Continents Coasts and places in

trust for the Company of Royall Adventurers of England trading into Affrica and for the better managing of the trade and traffique thereof did create and make them and such as they should think fit to receive into their Society One Body Politick and Corporate by the Name of the Company of the Royall Adventurers of England trading into Africa Granting to them and their Successors the Sole Trade of the said Regions Countries Dominions Territories Continents Coasts and Places with Prohibition to all others and several other liberties and privileges as by the said Letters Patents may appeare whereby the said trade is very much advanced and improved, Nevertheless by Accidents in the late Warrs and other Casualties the said Company have Susteyned great losses by means whereof their Stock hath been so impaired that besides the great debts they were lyable unto there remained not sufficient to manage the said trade Whereupon all Persons refused to advance any more money upon that account least it should be Subject to the payment of those Debts and not to be imployed in the said Trade And it being found also by Experience that the Powers and Priviledges in Our said Letters Patents granted were not Sufficient for those purposes for which they were designed Whereupon the Company to enable them to pay and Satisfye their just debts so far as the value of what remains unto them will extend unto have treated with the Persons hereafter named who upon that Occasion have made Subscriptions towards a new Stock and have for valuable Consideracons Undertaken to Assure unto them all the said Regions Dominions Territories Continents and Places by us granted as aforesaid and all their right and priviledge in the trade thereof and for that End to become humble Suitors to US that WEE would be graciously pleased to accept a Surrender of all their right

and interest either in Law or Equity in the said Regions Domin
Territories Continents Coasts and places and of all their rights
right and priviledge of Trade into those parts and that We
would be pleased to make the said persons hereafter named a
New Society or Corporation to whom the said Regions Territorys
Continents Coasts and places and the sole Trade thereof may be
granted with such powers and Priviledges as shall be most
convenient for the Advancement and carrying on the said
Trade And the said Company have accordingly besought Us
on that behalfe and have und[r] their comon Seale Surrendred the
said Propriety and Sole Priviledge unto Us for the purposes
aforesaid Now know yee that We graciously tendring
the Encouragement and Advancement of the said Trade and to
the End the New Company or Corporation hereafter erected and
constituted may be the better enabled to maintaine and Enlarge
the said Trade and Traffique into and from the parts and
places in the said Letters Patents and hereafter in these
presents expressed and at the humble Petition of the said
Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading into
Africa and also of the Persons hereafter named We have
accepted of the said Surrender And of Our more Especial Grace
certaine knowledge and meere motion We have given and
granted And for Us Our Heirs and Successors do hereby
Give and Grant unto our Deerest Brother James Duke of
York Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury Mr John Duckworth
Sr John Banks, John Benco Esquire, William Earl of Craven
Mr Jarvis Cartwright, Mr Samuel Dashwood, Sr Richard
Ford Mr Thomas Farrington Capt Ferdinando Gorges

Mr Edward Hoopegood, Mr John Jefferies Sr Andrew King —
Charles Modiford Esquire Mr Samuel Moyer Mr Peter Proby
Mr Gabriell Roberts Sr John Shaw Mr Benjamin Skutt Sr
Robert Viner Mr Thomas Vernon Mr Nicholas Warren and
Mr Richard Young their Executors and Assignes All and
Singular the Regions Countries Dominions Territories —
Continents Coasts and Places Lying and being within the Limitts
and bounds hereafter mencoued that is to say begining at the
Port of Salley in South Barbary inclusive and extending from
thence to Cape de bona Esperanza inclusive with all the Islands
near adjoining to those Coasts and comprehended within the
limitts aforesaid which Regions Contries Dominions Territories
Continents Coasts Places and Islands have been heretofore called
or known by the Name of South Barbary Guinny Binny or
Angola or by some or any other Name or Names which are or
have been reputed esteemed or taken to be part parcell or Member
of any Country Region Dominion Territory or Continent —
within the Limitts aforesaid And all and Singular Ports
Harbours Creeks Islands Lakes and Places in the Parts of
Africa to them or any of them belonging or being under the
obedience of any King State or Potentate of any Region Dominion
or Country within the limitts aforesaid To have & to hold
all and Singular the said Regions Countries Dominions —
Territories Continents Islands Coasts and Places aforesaid
and all and Singular other the Premisses within ye Limitts
aforesaid to the said James Duke of York Anthony Earl
of Shaftsbury Mr John Buckworth Sr John Banks John
Bence Esquire William Earl of Craven Mr Louis Cartwright

Mr

Mr. Samuel Dashwood Sir Richard Ford Mr. Thomas
Farrington Capt Ferdinando Gorges Mr Edward Hopegood
Mr. John Jeferis Sir Andrew King Charles Modyford Esquire
Mr. Samuel Moyer Mr. Peter Proby Mr. Gabriel Roberts Sir Ashe
Shaw Mr. Benjamin Skull Sir Robert Vyner, Mr. Thom. Vernon
Mr. Nicholas Warren and Mr. Richard Young their Exors. and
Assignes from the making of these Our Letters Patents for and
during the Terme and unto the full end and Terme of One thousand
Years Yeilding and rendring therefore unto Us Our Heirs and
Successors Two Elephants Whensoever We Our Heirs or Successors
or any of them shall arrive land or come into the Dominions Regions
Countreys Territories Plantacons and Places before mencond or any
of them Nevertheless Our Will and Pleasure is And We do hereby declare
the true intent and meaning of these Presents to bee that this Our
Present Grant and Demise of the Regions Countries Dominions
Territories Continents Islands Coasts and Places aforesaid and
all the benefit Comodity profitt and advantage made and to be
made and gotten out of the same or by reason of the terme aforesaid
shall be, and shall be interpreted to be in trust and for the Sole
use benefit and behoose of the Royal African Company of
England hereafter menconed and their Successors and after
in and by these presents incorporated or menconed to be incorporated
And therefore for the Selling forward and furtherance of the Trade
intended in the Parts aforesaid and the incouragement of the
Undertakers in the discovering the Golden Mines and Selling
of Plantacons being an Enterprize so laudable and conducing
to so Worthy an End as the encrease of Traffique & Merchandize
wherein this Nation hath been famous, Of Our further and
more Ample Grace and favour certain Knowledge and meer
motion We do Will Ordeyne Constitute Appoint give & grant

unto

unto Our said Deerest Brother James Duke of York His
Highness Prince Rupert Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury
Henry Earl of Arlington Coll. William Ashburnham
Alderman Robert Ash Mr John Ashby Mr. John Ayres Mr
Thomas Aldworth Mr Russell Alsop Mr. Richard Alic, Mr
Thomas Andrewes His Grace the Duke of Buckingham John
Earl of Bath, George Lord Berkley of Berkley Sir John Banks
Sir Thomas Blodworth, John Ball Esquire John Bence Esq.
Mr. Richard Booth Mr. John Buckworth Mr James Burkin
Mr John Bull, Mrs. Dorcas Birkhead, Mr Edmond Bostock
Mr Richard Beckford Mr Anthony Barnardiston Mr Joas
Bateman Mr Edward Boubery, Mr Man Browne, Mr John
Beare, Mr Richard Boys, Mr John Bowerman, Mr William Bowman
Mr John Bowles Thomas Lord Clifford William Earl of Craven Sir
George Carteret Sir William Coventry Sir Anthony Craven Sir
Robert Cotton Sir Peter Colleton Sir Nicholas Crispe, Sir Francis
Chaplin Sir Robert Clayton Mrs Dorothy Colvill Captain George
Cock Mr Benjamin Coles, John Crispe Esquire, Mr Thomas Crisp
Mr Nicholas Cook, Mr Jarvis Cartwright, Mr. John Culling-
Mr Josia Childe Mr. Thomas Child Mr Nicholas Carter Mr
Benjamin Cole Mr John Cooke, Sir Jonathan Dawes, George
Dashwood Esquire Alderman Francis Dashwood Mr. William
Dashwood Mr Samuel Dashwood Mr George Day Mr Thomas
Duck Mr. Humfry Edwin Mr Samuell Everard Sir Richard
Ford Sir Phillip Frowd Alderman Daniell Forth Mr. John Fenn
Mr Thomas Farrington Mr George Frohock Mr. John Fitch
Mr Moses Goodyer Capt. Ferdinando Gorges Mr Henry Griffith
Mr William Goulston Mr. John Gardner Mr Phillip Grave Mr
William Galway Mr Robert Jeffreys Mr John Gourney
Francis Lord Hawley James Hoare Jun. Esquire Mr

Edw.

Edward Hopegood Mr. William Hodges Mr. John Hills Mr. Jo
Harbin Mr. Ralph Hodgkins Mr. Thomas Healey Mr. Richard H
Mr. Richard Hawkins Mr. George Hadley Mr. Rowland Hil
Mr. James Hoare Jun. Mr. Henry Johnson John Jeffreys Esq
Mr. John Jurin Mr. Peter Joy Mr. Thomas Johnson Mr. Marke
Jarvis Sir Andrew King Mr. George Keate Mr. Henry Kempe
Sr. Charles Littleton Sir John Lowther Christofer Lowther
Thomas Lowes Esq.r Mr. John Lindsey Mr. Simon Lewis Mr.
John Letten Mr. Jacob Lucy Mr. William Lovell Mr. Ralph
Lee Mr. Henry Lascee Mr. John Lock Charles Modyford Esquire
Mr. Richard Middleton Mr. Marke Mortimer Mr. John
Middleton Mr. Robert Morris Mr. Daniell Mercer Mr.
Humfry Morrice Mr. John Morrice Mr. Thomas Murthwaite
Mr. Samuel Moyer Mr. Ralph Marshall Mr. John Meade
Mr. John Marbland Mr. John Morgan Mr. Robert Monteth
Mr. William Metcalfe Thomas Neales Esquire Mr. Benjamin
Newland Mr. Thomas Nichols Mr. Richard Nicoll Mrs.
Delicia Nelson Lord Powis Sir Thomas Player
Laurence Du Puy Esquire Charles Porter Esquire Mr. Thomas Povey Esq.r Mr. John
Portman Mr. Peter Proby Mr. Daniell Penington Mr. Peter
Paravacini Sir John Robinson Dame Pricilla Rider Tobias
Rustat Esquire William Ross of Ross Island Esquire Thomas
Rider Esq.r Mr. William Rider Mr. William Roberts Mr.
Robert Ryves Mr. Gabriel Roberts Mr. Henry Richards Mr.
Edward Rudge Mr. Godfrey Richards Mr. Charles Ryves Sir
John Shaw Sr. John Searle Sir John Smith Mr. Benjamin
Shutt Mr. Joseph Skutt William Salmon Esquire, Mr. Samuell Sambrooke, Mr.
Peter Short Mr. Robert Stevenson Mr. William Stevens Mr. John
Short Mr. Thomas Short Mr. John Sweeting Mr. Simon Smith
Mr. John Skepper Mr. Thomas Stevens Mr. Nathaniell Symonds

Mr Edmond Sherman Mr Shermer Sr John Talbott
Mr Henry Tulee Mr George Toriano Mr Samuell Terrell
Mr Paul Tatnell Sr Robert Vyner Mr Thomas Vernon
Mr William Vannam Sr George Waterman Sir Thomas
Wolstenholme Sr William Warren Brome Whorwood
Esquire Sr Joseph Williamson Mr Thomas Winter Mr
Edward Willoughby Mr William Walker Mr Nicholas
Warren Mr William Warren Mr Arnold White Mr John
Winder Mr Nicholas Wilde Mr Thomas Westerne Mr Richard
Young and Mr John Young That they and all such
others as they shall from time to time think fitt & convenient
to receive into their company and Society to be Traders and
Adventurers with them to the said Countryes shall be
One Body Politick and Corporate of themselves in Deed
and in Name by the Name of the Royal African Company
of England And them by that name one Body Politick
and Corporate in Deed and in Name We do for us Our
Heires and Successors Make Create Ordeyne Constitute
appoint and Confirme by these presents and that by the
same Name they shall have perpetual Succession And
that they and their Successors by the Name of the Royall
African Company of England bee and at all times
hereafter shall be persons able and capable in Law to
have take purchase receive posses and Enjoy Mannors
Messuages Lands tenements rents liberties priviledges
and hereditaments of whatsoever kinde nature or
quality to them and their Successors, and by the same
Name shall and may be Persons able and capable in
law to plead and bee impleaded answere & be answered
unto defend and be defended in whatsoever Courts and

Places

Places and before whatsoever Judges Justices Officers and
Ministers of Us Our Heires and Successors And in all and
Singular ~~or~~ ~~&~~ Pleas Accounts Suits Causes and Demands
whatsoever of what kinde Nature or Sort ~~&~~ ~~&~~ soever and in
such manner and forme as any other of Our Leige People
of this Kingdome of England or other Dominions being
Persons able and capable in Law to pleade and be impleaded
answer and bee answered unto defend and be defended
have purchase receive take possesse give and Grant Sell
and dispose by any Lawfull wayes meanes whatsoever
And that it shall and may bee lawfull for the said Royall
African Company of England and their Successors to have
and use a comon Seale for all the Causes and businesses of
them and their Successors Which Seale Our Will & pleasure
is shall be Engraven and Sett forth in manner and forme
following that is to Say on the One Side the Image of Our
Royall Person in Our Parliament or Royall Robes and on
the other Side an Elephant bearing a Castle Supported by
two Negroes or Blackmoores and for the better Ordering
and Governing of the said Company We have given and
granted and by these presents for Us Our Heirs & Successors
doe give and Grant unto the said Royal African Company
of England and their Successors that there shall from time
to time be a Governour Subgovernor and Deputy Governor
and Twenty four Assistants Members of the said Company
Which said Governor Subgovernor & Deputy Governor and
Assistants or any Seven or the major part of them of which
the Governor Subgovernor or Deputy Governor to be One
and their Successors We Will Shall bee and bee called the
Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company of

Engl

England shall bee and are hereby Authorized and impowred
according to such rules Orders and directions as shall from
time to time bee made and Gioen unto them by the Generall
Court of the said Company and for want of such Order rules
or direccons by the said Generall Court then they the said
Governor Subgovernor Deputy Governor and Assistant or
any Seven or the Major part of them whereof the said Governor
Subgovernor and Deputy Governor to bee One are hereby
Authorized and impowered from time to time to have the
whole management and direccon of all the affaires and
busines of the said Company as well in buying and Selling
of all goods and Merchandizes as in providing Shipps
erecting ffactories and in the Choice of their ffactors and
all their other Servants and Ministers whatsoever and
generally to Act and doe in all other things whatsoever
they shall Judge necessary to the well Ordering and government
of the said Company and the Trade thereof and to do enjoy
performe and execute all the Powers Authorities priviledges
Acts and things to all intents and purposes as if the same were
done by the said Generall Court and that our Deare & intirely
beloved brother James Duke of Yorke shall be the present
Governor And Anthony Earle of Shaftsbury shall be the present
Subgovernor and Mr John Buckworth shall be the present
Deputy Governor And that Sir John Banks Bar.t John Bene
Esquire & William Earle of Craven Mr. Jervas Cartwright
Mr Samuell Dashwood Sir Richard Ford Mr. Thomas
Farrington Capt Ferdinando Gorges Mr Edward Hopegood
John Jeffryes Esquire Sir Andrew King Charles Madiford Esq.r
Mr Samuell Moyer Mr Peter Proby Mr Gabriell Roberts
Sir John Shaw Mr Benjamin Skutt Sir Robert Viner

Mr

Mr Thomas Vernon Mr Nicholas Warren and Mr Richard Young shall be Assistants of the said Company together with three such other Persons as shall be chosen at the next generall Court of the said Company or any other generall Court by the Major part of the persons there Assembled before the first day of January next ensuing to be Assistants. And that the said Governor Subgovernor and Deputy Governor and the said Assistants shall continue in their said respective places and Offices until the twentieth day of January next ensuing the date of these presents and from thence until there shall be a new choice duely made of Governor Subgovernor and Deputy Governor and twenty four persons as Assistants of the said Company to Succeed them according as is hereafter directed unless they or any of them shall dye or be removed by order to be made by the Generall Court of the said Company before the expiration of the said time and in case any of them shall dye or be so removed before the expiration of the said time It shall and may be lawfull for the major part of the persons Assembled at any generall Court of the said Company to make choice of any Member of the said Company in the Place of such Person so deceased or removed which Person soe to be chosen shall continue in the said Office during the residue of the said time And We doe further for US Our Heirs and Successors give and Grant to the said Royall African Company of England and their Successors that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Company at any time betweene the first day of January and the said twentieth day of January next ensuing the date of these presents and so from time to time betweene the first and the

twentieth day of January in every Year Successively to
Assemble a Generall Court of the Royall African Company
of England And by the Major part of the Generality there
for present to make a Generall Election and choose a Gov^r
Subgovernor and Deputy Governor and twenty four
Assistants for the purposes aforesaid Which are to continue
in the said Offices for the ensuing Year next after the
the twentieth day of January following the said Election
and from thence untill other Persons bee duely chosen
in their roomes And upon the Death or removall of any
Governor Sub Governor Deputy Governor Assistant or
Assistants att any time within the Year and before the said
twentieth day of January it shall and may be lawfull
for the generality of the said Company att any Generall Court
to bee for that purpose assembled by the Major part of the
Persons present att such Generall Court to Elect and choose
a Governor Sub Governor Deputy Governor or Assistants
as there shall be occasion in the Place and room of such
Person as shall be so dead or removed Provided allways
that the Subgovernor and Deputy Governor and Assistants
in this Patent named shall before he or they enter upon the
execution of the said places respectively take their corporall
Oaths for their true and faithfull Execution of their
respective trusts and places before the Lord Keeper or
Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being who are
hereby authorized to administer the same accordingly
And Provided alsoe that all and every the other Persons
above mencoued Members of the said Company and
all such other Persons as shall from time to time bee
admitted Members of the said Company before they shall

have

have liberty to act as Members of the said Company or
have any benefitt profitt or advantage thereby shall be fo
the said Governor Subgovernor Deputy Governor or
three of the Assistants above named who are hereby
respectively authorized to administer the same take
Oath of fidelity to the said Company Which Oath We
Will and appoint Shall be in these Words following.
" You doe Swear to be good and true to Our Sovereigne
" Lord the Kings Majesty and to his Heirs and Successors
" and that you will be faithfull to the Royal African Company
" of England Trading into Africa in the Management of
" their said Trade The Secretts of the said Company which
" shall be given you in charge to conceal by the said Governor Sub
" Governor or Deputy Governor you will not disclose and
" during the present joint Stock of this Company You will
" not trade to any of the limitts of this Companys Charter
" without leave of the Generall Court or Courts of Assistants
" So help you GOD, And also that the said Court of Assistants
shall have power and Authority to Administer an Oath of
fidelity to all their Inferior Officers and Ministers that
shall be so chosen and imployed under them in the Service
of the said Company for their faithfull and due execucon
of their severall places and trusts reposed in them to the
best of their Skill so that nothing bee conteyned in the said
Oath that is or shall be repugnant to the Laws of this
Kingdom And upon the choice of any Succeeding
Governor Subgovernor Deputy Governor & Assistants
We do Give and Grant Power into the preceeding Gover
Subgovernor and Deputy Governor or any three of the
Assistants to Administer a Corporall Oath to the Succeeding

Governor Subgovernor or Deputy Governor for the due and faithfull execution of their respective trusts and Places which they are to take before they Enter upon the execucon of their severall trusts and places and for the better Ordering and managing the Affairs of the said Royall African Company of England Wee doe by these Presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors Grant unto the said Govern & Subgovernor and Deputy Governor and Assistants or any Seven of them of which the Governor Subgovernor or Deputy Governor to be one full power and Authority at all times convenient to Assemble themselves together in any place or places convenient for the direction and management of the Affairs and busines of the said Company And to hold Courts and as often as they find Cause to Summon a Generall Court of the said Royall African Company who from time to time upon their Meeting shall have power to make and may make ordeyne constitute and establish such and so many good and necessary and reasonable Laws Ordinances Orders and constitutions as to the greatest part of them so Assembled shall seem necessary and convenient for the good Government of the said Company and their Affaires and them or any of them to alter change make void and if need be make a new as they shall think fitt and convenient And to impose and sett such paines and punishments upon the Offenders and breakers of the said Laws and Ordinances either by imprisonment or fine as in their or in the greater part of their discretions shall be thought reasonable Which said Laws or Ordinances shall be put in Execucon

by

said Court of Assistants And Our Will and pleasure is the said fine and fines shall be levyed and received to the use of ye Company and their Successors in such manner as the said General Courts or Courts of Assistants shall direct and appoint and by them to bee enjoyned without any account to be made to Us Our Heires or Successors for the same All which Lawes Ordinances and Constitutions so to be made as aforesaid Wee Will and Com and to bee Observed and kept So as the said Lawes Ordinances Orders Constitucons Imprisonments fines and Amerciaments bee reasonable and not repugnant to the Lawes of this Our Realme of England And Wee do hereby further Grant that if the Governor Sub Governor Deputy Governor or any of the Assistants for the time being shall at any time hereafter bee convicted for any Misdemeanor and Declared to be removed by the Judgment of the Generality of the said Company or the Major part of them or so many of them as shall be then duely Assembled upon Summons issued for Calling of a Generall Court by the Governor Sub Governor or Deputy Governor or any three of the Assistants Which Sumons the said Governor Sub Governor or Deputy Governor or any three of the Assistants are hereby required to Issue forth when and as often as they shall bee thereunto required by any twelve of the Generality of the Company That then and in every such Case such Govern: Sub Governor Deputy Governor & Assistant or Assistants as shall be so convicted and declared to be removed shal be ipso facto removed and deprived of his said Office And the said Company may proceed to a New Election of other persons in their Offices at the same Court or any other Court in manner as is herein before prescribed And Wee do moreover for Us Our Heires and Successors give and Grant unto the said

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Company and their Successors. That itt shall and may be Lawfull to and for any person or persons of the said Royall African Company of England or their or either of their Executors Administrators and Assignes and every of them to grant and Assigne over to any Person or Persons w^t soever any of their Stock and Stocks and the proceed and Profitt thereof. Provided always that for the preventing of all Mistakes the said Assignments be made in Open Court before the Governor Sub Governor or Deputy Governor, to be one and Assistants or any Seven of them of which y^e Gov^r Sub Governor or Deputy Governor

there Registred and not otherwise And So as the said Party making such Assignment be not indebted to the said Company or being indebted to the said Company do give them Satisfaction for the Same before such Assignment bee allowed and So as such Assignment before hee or shee be admitted to take the said Assignment or any benefitt thereby in case hee or shee bee not then a Member of the said Company as shall be admitted a Member thereof in Open Court before the Governor Sub Governor or Deputy Governor and Court of Assistants who are hereby Impowered to give the same, do take the Oath above prescribed to be taken by all the Members of the said Company And that all and Every such Assignee or Assignees from and after the making of any such Assignment or Assignments and taking the Oath aforesaid shall and may have and enjoy the same rights and benefitts as the Assignor or Assignors had or might have enjoyed And further of our more Special Grace certaine Knowledge and meere motion Wee do hereby for Us Our Heires and Successors Grant unto the said Royal African Company of England and their Successors that itt shall and may bee Lawfull to and for the said Company and their Successors and none others from time to time to Sett

to

to Sea Such and so many Ships Pinnaces and Barks
shall be thought fitting by the said Court of Assistants for
the time being of the Govern.r or Subgovern.r or Deputy Govern.r
to be one prepared and furnished with Ordnance Artillery
and Amunition or any other habilliments in Warlike
manner fitt and necessary for their Defence and shall for ever
hereafter have use and Enjoy all Mines of Gold and Silver Subject
to the Proviso and Limitacon in that behalf herein after
conteyned which are or shall be found in all or any the Places
above menconed And the whole intire and only trade liberty
Use and Priviledge of Trade and Traffique into and from the
said Ports of Africa above menconed that is to say into and
from all and Singular Regions Countreys Dominions Territories
Continents Islands Coasts and Places now or att any time
heretofore called or known by the name or Names of South
Barbary Guinny Binny or Angola or any of them or which
are or have been reputed esteemed or taken as part parcell or
member of any Region Country Dominion Territory or
Continent called South Barbary Guinny Binny or Angola
or any other Region or Countrys or Place within the bounds
and limitts aforesaid and into and from all and Singular
Ports Havens Rivers Creekes Islands and Places in the
Parts of Africa to them or any of them belonging or being
under the Obedience of any King State or Potentate of any
Region Dominion or Country in South Barbary Guinny
Binny or Angola or limitts aforesaid for the buying Selling
Bartering and Exchanging of for or with any Gold Silver
Negroes Slaves Goods Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever
to be vented or found att or within any of the Cityes Townes
Places or Rivers Scituate or being in the Countryes Islands

Places Ports and Coasts before mentioned, any Statute Law Grant matter Custome or Priviledge to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And likewise that it shall and may bee Lawfull to and for the said Royall African Company of England and their Successors and none others from henceforth at any time or times from time to time after the date of these presents to use prepare and Sett to Sea Such and so many Ships Barks and Pinnaces and Such Number of men to Sail therein for the further Discovery of the said Rivers and Places before menconed And all Lands Dominions and Territories within the Compas of the same Paying allways Unto Us Our Heires and Successors Such Customes Subsidies Imposts and other Duties as shall be due and payable for and in respect of the exportacon and importacon of any Goods Wares and Merchandizes by them or any of them to bee exported or imported by vertue of these presents And of Our further Royall favour Wee have Granted and by these presents for Us Our Heires and Successors Wee Doe Grant unto the said Royall African Company of England and their Successors That the said Regions Countries Dominions Continents Territories Islands Coasts Rivers Places and Passages within the Limitts and bounds aforesaid or any of them or the Lands Seigniories or Dominions thereunto adjoining shall not bee visited frequented or traded unto by any other of Our Subjects or by any other the Subjects of Our Heires or Successors either from any the Ports or Itavens belonging or appertayning or which shall belong or appertayne to Us Our Heires and Successors or to any forreign Prince State or Potentate whatsoever And therefore Wee do hereby for Us Our Heires and Successors charge and comand prohibit and forbid all the Subjects of Us Our Heirs and Successors of what Degree or quality soever they bee that none of them directly or indirectly presume to

visit

Visit frequent trade or adventure to traffique into or from the
said Regions Countries Dominions Territories Continents Isles
Rivers and Places aforesaid or any of them or to import any
red Wood Elephants Teeth Negro Slaves Hydes Wax Gums
Graines or any other the Comodities of the said Countries from
any Port or Places within the Limitts aforesaid whatsoever
into any of Our Kingdoms or Dominions other than the said
Company their Successors Factors Deputies and Assignes unless
it be with License and Consent of the said Company first had
and Obtained in writing under their Comon Seale upon
paine of Our Indignacon and imprisonment of their bodies
during the pleasure of US Our Heires and Successors and the
forfeiture and losse both of their Shipps and Goods wheresoever
they shall be found either within any of our Kingdoms or
or Dominions or any other Place or Places out of Our Dominions
And Our further will and pleasure is And We do also further
hereby charge prohibit and forbid all and every the Factors
and Masters of Shipps Marriners and Members of the said
Company and their Successors that they or any of them doe not
directly or indirectly presume to trade adventure or traffique
for themselves or any of them in or from the Regions Countries
Dominions Territories Continents Islands Rivers and Places
aforesaid or any of them unless it be with Licences and Consent
of the said Company first had and obtained in Writing under
their comon Seale as aforesaid And for the further effecting
of Our Pleasure herein We Doe hereby for US Our Heires and
Successors give and grant full power and Authority unto the
said Royall African Company of England & their Successors
for the time being that they by themselves their ffactors Deputies
and Assignes Shall and may from time to time to time and

at

at all times hereafter enter into any Shipp Vessell House Shopp Sellar or Workhouse and Attack Arrest and Seize all and all manner of Shipps Vessells Negroes Slaves Goods Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever which shall be brought from or carried to the Places aforemencioned or any of them Contrary to our Will and Pleasure before in these p^rsents Expressed The Moiety or one half of all forfeitures thereupon arrising We do hereby for Us Our Heires and Successors Give and Grant unto the said Company and their Successors to their owne proper Use and behoofe without Account and the other Moiety or half part thereof Wee Will shall bee and remaine to the Use of Us Our heirs and Successors And for the better preventing of Secret and Clandestine trading contrary to Our Intencons herein before expressed Our further Will and Pleasure is And We do for Us Our Heirs and Successors Grant unto the said Royall African Company of England and their Successors that no Comissioner or other Officers whatsoever that are or shall be appointed to Manage the Affaires of the Customes Payable to Us Our Heires or Successors shall permitt any Entries to be made of any Goods or Merchandize to be Exported from any of Our Ports in Our Kingdome of England for or to any of the Parts aforesaid or of any Goods or Merchandize of the growth Production or Manufacture of the Parts or Places aforesaid of Guinny Binny Angola and South Barbary above Limitted or appropriated to the said Royall African Company of England to be imported other than Such as from time to time shall be allowed of by the said Court of Assistants of the said Company or their Successors under their Common Seale or the hands of the Officer to bee by them appointed to Sitt in the Customs house for that Purpose.

And

And We do of Our more especial grace and favour
certaine Knowledge and meer motion for Us Our Heires
and Successors Give and Grant unto the said Royall Afric
Company of England that the Governor Subgovernor & Depu
Governor and Assistants of the said Company for the time
being or any Seven of them duly assembled in manner afores
shall and may have the Ordering Rule and Government of
all such Forts Factories and Plantacons as now are or shall
be at any time hereafter Settled by or under the said Company
within the Parts of Africa aforementioned and also Full
Power to make and Declare Peace and Warr with any the
Heathen Nations that are or shall be Natives of any
Countries within the said Territories in the said Parts of
Africa as there shall be occasion And also that the said Govern
Sub Governor Deputy Governor and Assistants for the time
being or any Seven of them duely in Court assembled as
aforesaid shall have Full power Lysence and Authority to
Name and appoint Governors and Officers from time to time
in the said Forts Factories and Plantacons Which said
Governors shall have and by these pSents We do for
Us Our Heires and Successors Give to them Full Power and
Authority to raise Armies traine and Muster such Military
Forces as to them shall seeme requisite and necessary and to
execute and use within the said Plantacons the Lawes
called the martiall Laws for the Defence of the said Plantacons
against any Forreigne Invasion or Domestique Insurrection
or Rebellion according to such Rules Directions & Instructions
as from time to time shall be given them by the Court of
Assistants of the said Company the Sovereign right power
and Dominion over all the said Plantacons to bee at any
time

time Settled in the Parts aforesaid and Power of making
Peace or Warr when wee shall be pleased to Interpose Our
Royall Authority therein to Us Our Heires and Successors
always reserved Provided alsoe and Our further Will
and true intent and meaning is that Wee Our Heirs and
Successors shall and may have take and receive two third
Parts of all the Gold Mines which shall be found Seized
possessed or Wrought in the Parts and Places aforesaid Wee
Our Heirs and Successors paying and bearing two third
parts of all the charges incident to the discovering buying
Keeping Defending Maintaining Working & transporting
of the said Gold And that the said Company and their
Successors shall and may have have take and enjoy
the other third Part of all the said Gold Mines found or to
be found They the said Company and their Successors from
time to time bearing and paying the other third Part of
all the charges for working and transporting the said Gold
as aforesaid And for the more effectuall incouragement
of Merchants that shall trade into the Places aforesaid
and for the attracting of trade to those parts Wee have
thought fitt to erect and establish And Wee do by these
p'sents erect constitute and establish a Court of
Judicature to bee held at such Place or Places Fort or
Forts Plantacons or Factories upon the said Coasts as the said
Company shall from time to time direct and appoint
Which Court shall Consist of One Person learned in the
Civill Lawes and two Merchants Which said Persons and
such Officers of the said Court as shall be thought necessary
shall be Nominated and appointed from time to time by the
Court of Assistants or the Major part of them And which said

p'sons

Person learned in the civil Law and two Merchants or the
Major part of them Whereof the said Person learned in the
civill Law to be One shall have Conurance and Power to
hear and Determine all Cases of Forfeitures and Seizures
of any Shipp or Shipps goods and Merchandizes trading &
coming upon any of the said Coasts or limitts contrary to the
true Intent of these presents And also all Causes of Mercantile
or Maritime Bargaines Buyings Sellings and Barterings
of Wares Whatsoever And all Policies or Acts of Assurance
All Bills Bonds or Promisses for Payment of money on
Mercantile or trading Contracts all Charter Parties or Covenants
for Affraighting of Vessells and Wages of Marriners and
all other Mercantile and Maritime Cases whatsoever
concerning any Person or Persons residing coming or being in
the Places aforesaid and all cases of Trespasses Injuryes and
Wrongs done or committed upon the High Sea or in any of
the Regions Territories Countries or Places aforesaid
concerning any Person or Persons residing coming or being
in the Parts of Africa within the bounds and limitts
aforesaid All Which Cases shall be adjudged and
determined by the said Court upon due examiacon and proofe
according to the Rules of Equity and good Conscience, and
according to the Laws and Customs of Merchants by such
Methods and Rules of Proceeding as We shall from time to
time direct and appoint either under Our Great Seale or Privy
Seale and for want of such direccon and until such direccon
shall be made by such Wayes and meanes as by the Judges
of the said Court shall in their best Judgment and
Discretion think Meet and Just Whether it be by a Summary
Way or otherwise according to the Exigency of the Severall

Cases that shall be brought in Judgment before them and all Judgments Determinacons or Decrees made in the said Court are to be put in Writing and Signed by the Persons that were present at the making of the same and shall conteyne a short State of the Matter of Fact as it appeared to them and their Sentence and Adjudicacon thereupon — And further Wee do for Us Our Heires and Successors — Give and Grant unto the said Royal African Company of England that they shall Enjoy to all Intents and Purposes all Priviledges in the City of London as fully as any Company of Merchants Established by any Letters Patents Granted heretofore by Us or any of Our Predecessors at present do or may Enjoy And further We do hereby for Us Our Heires and Successors charge and Comand all and Singular Admirals Vice Admirals — Generalls Commanders Captaines Majors Sheriffs — Justices of Peace Comptrollers Collectors Waytors — Searchers and all other Officers and Ministers of Us Our Heires and Successors whatsoever to be from time to time in all things Aiding helping and Assisting unto the said Company and their Successors or any imployed by them upon request made as they tender Our displeasure and will avoid the contrary at their Perill And Our Will and Pleasure is and by these ꝑsents Wee doe Grant for Us Our Heires and Successors unto the said Royall African Company of England and their Successors that these Our Letters Patents and all and Singular Grants Clauses and things therein mencoñed under the Limitacons and condicons therein conteyned expressed Shall be and continue firme Valid good and Sufficient

in the Law and shall be construed reputed and taken as well in the meaning as to the Words of the same most favourably and to the benefit of the said Company and their Successors any Omission incertainty or defecte in these presents or any other Clause Matter or thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding Although Expresse mention of the true Yearly Value or incertainty of the Premisses or of any of them or of any other Guifts or Grants by Us or any of Our Progenitors or Predecessors heretofore made to the said Company of Royall Adventurers into Africa in these pſents is not made or any Statute Act Ordinance provision Proclamacon or restriccon heretofore had made enacted Ordeyned or Provided or any other Matter Cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding In Witness &c. Witnesse the King at Westm. the seven and twentieth day of September

By the King

Per H. N.

Conrodat rum Perordo

Examinat. Robert Sanderson

De Con Duc.
Albemarle Comiss

James the Second by the grace of God King of England
6. Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. To Our
Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Christopher Duke
of Albemarle Greeting Whereas upon the Death of S.r Philip Howard Knight
late Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over our Island of Jamaica it is
requisite that some further provision be made for the good Government and Security
thereof We therefore reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Prudence Courage
and Loyalty of You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle out of our Especial
Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion have thought fit to constitute and appoint
and by these presents do constitute and appoint You the said Christopher Duke of
Albemarle to be Our Lieutenant General and Generall Governour of our Island of
Jamaica and other the Territories depending thereon And we do hereby require and
Command You to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong unto your
said Command and the Trusts We have reposed in You according to the several powers & directions granted or appointed You by this present Commission and
the Instructions herewith given You Or by such further Powers Instructions and
Authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed You under our
Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council and according to such
reasonable Laws and Statutes as now are in Force or hereafter shall be made and
Agreed upon by You with the Advice and consent of the Council and Assembly
of the said Island and Plantation under Your Government in such manner and
Form as is hereafter Expressed And We do hereby give full Power to you the said
Christopher Duke of Albemarle after You shall first have taken an Oath for the due
Execution of the Office and Trust of our Lieutenant General and General Governour
of our said Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon (which Our
said Council or any five of them have full Power and Authority and are required
to Administer unto You) to give and Administer to each of the Members of Our
said Council as well the Oath of Allegiance as the Oath for the due Execution
of their Places and Trust And We do hereby give and Grant unto You full
Power and Authority to Suspend any of the Members of Our said Council from
Sitting Voting and Assisting therein if You shall find just Cause for so doing;

And-

And if it shall at any time happen that by the Death Departure out of Our said Island or Suspencon of any of Our Councellors there shall be a Vacancy in our said Council (any five whereof we do hereby appoint to be a Quorum) Our Will and Pleasure is that You Signifie the Same unto Us by the first Opportunity that We may Our Signet and Sign Manual Constitute and Appoint others in their Room But that Our Affairs at that Distance may not Suffer for want of a due Number of Councellors if ever it shall happen that there be less than Seven residing in Our said Island We do hereby Give and Grant unto You full Power and Authority to chuse as many persons out of the Principal Freeholders Inhabitants thereof as will make up the full Number of Our said Council to be Seven and more which Persons by Virtue of Such Choice shall be to all Intents and Purposes Councillors in Our said Island until they shall be Confirmd by Us or that by the Nomination of others by Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet the said Council shall have above Seven Persons in it And Our Will and Pleasure is that every Member of Our Council Suspended by you or displaced by Us shall be uncapable during such Suspencon and after being so displac'd to be a Member of the Genral Assembly And We do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council from time to time as need shall require to Summon and call Genral Assemblies of the Freeholders and Planters within Your Government in manner and form as is now practiced in Jamaica And Our Will and Pleasure is that the Persons thereupon duely Elected by the Major part of the Freeholders of the respective Parishes and Places and so returnd and having before their Sitting taken the Oath of Allegiance (which You shall Commissionate fit persons under Our Seal of Jamaica to administer unto them and without taking which none shall be capable of Sitting tho Elected) shall be called and held the Genral Assembly of that Island. And that You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle by and with the Advice of Our said Council and Assembly or the Major part of them respectively have full Power and Authority to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes and Ordinances for the Publick Peace Welfare and good Government of the said Island and the Territories depending thereon and of the people and Inhabitants thereof and such others as shall resort thereto. And for the Benefit of Us Our Heires and Successors which said Laws Statutes and Ordinances are to be (as near as conveniently may be) agreeable unto the Laws and Statutes of this Our Kingdom of England Provided that all such Laws Statutes and Ordinances of what Nature or Duration soever, be within three Months or sooner after the making thereof transmitted to Us under Our Seal of Jamaica for Our Allowance and Approbation of them as also Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance And in case all or any of them (being not before

before confirmed by Us) shall at any time be disallowed and not Approved by Us and so Signified Signed by Us Our Heires and Successors under Our or their Sign Manual and Signet or by Order of Our or their Privy Council unto You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle or to the Commander in Chief of Our said Island for the time being then such and so many of them as shall be so disallow'd and not approv'd shall from henceforth cease determine and become utterly Void and of none Effect any thing to the Contrary thereof notwithstanding And to the End nothing may be passed or done by Our said Council or Assembly to the Prejudice of Us Our Heires or Successors We Will and Ordaine that You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle shall have and enjoy a Negative Voice in the making and passing of all Laws Statutes and Ordinances as aforesaid And that You shall and may likewise from time to time as You shall judge necessary Adjourne Prorogue and Dissolve all General Assemblies And Our Will and Pleasure is that You shall and may keep and use the Publick Seale appointed or to be appointed by Us for our Island of Jamaica And We do further give and Grant unto You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle full Power and Authority from time to time and at any time hereafter by Your self or by any other to be Authorized by You in that behalf to Administer and give the Oath of Allegiance now Established within Our Realm of England to all and every such Person or Persons as You shall think fit who shall at any time or times pass into the said Island or shall be Resident or Abiding there And We do further Give and Grant unto You full Power and Authority with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council to Erect Constitute and Establish such and so many Courts of Judicature and Publick Justice within Our said Island and the Territories under Your Government as You and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing and determining of all Causes as well Criminal as Civil according to Law and Equity and for awarding of Execution thereupon with all necessary and reasonable Powers Authorities Fees and Priviledges belonging unto them as also to appoint and Commissionate fit Persons ..... in the several parts of Our Government to Administer the Oath of Allegiance unto Such as shall be Obliged to take the same And We do hereby Authorize and Impower You to constitute and appoint Judges Justices of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Island and Territories depending thereon for the better Administration of Justice and putting the Laws in Execution and to Administer such Oath or Oaths as are usually given for the due Execution and Performance of Offices and Places and for the clearing of truth in Judicial Causes And We do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority where You shall Judge any Offender or Offenders in Criminal matters or for any Fines or

Forfeit

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due unto us fit objects of our Mercy to pardon and remit all such offences fines or forfeitures
Forfeitures before or after Sentence given, Treason and Willfull Murther
only excepted, In which Case You shall likewise have Power upon extraordinary
Occasions to grant Reprieves to the Offenders untill Our Pleasure may be
known therein And We do by these Presents Authorize and Impower You to
Collate any Person or Persons in any Churches Chappels or other Ecclesiastical
Benefices within Our said Island and Territories aforesaid as often as any of
them shall happen to be Void And We do hereby Give and Grant unto You the said
Christopher Duke of Albemarle by Your self Your Captains and Commanders by
You to be Authorized full Power and Authority to Levy Arm Muster Command and
Employ all Persons whatsoever residing within Our said Island of Jamaica and
other the Territories under Your Government And as Occasion shall Serve them to
Transfer from one place to another for the Resisting and withstanding of all Enemies
Pirates and Rebells both at Sea and Land and to Transport such Forces to any of
Our Plantations in America as Occasion shall require for the Defence of the same
against the Invasion or Attempts of any of Our Enemies And them if Occasion shall
require to pursue and prosecute in or out of the Limits of Our said Island and Plantacon
or any of them And (if it shall so please God) them to Vanquish Apprehend and take
And being taken either according to the Law of Arms to put to Death or keep and
preserve alive at Your Discretion And to Execute Marshall Law in time of Invasion
Insurrection or Warr and during the Continuance of the same as also upon Soldiers
in pay And to doe and Execute all and every other thing and things which to Our
Lieutenant General and General Governour doth or ought of Right to belong as fully
and amply as any our Lieutenant General and General Governour doth or hath
Usually done And We do hereby Give and Grant unto You full Power and Authority
to Erect raise and Build in Our Island and Territories aforesaid or any of them such
and so many Forts Platformes Castles Cities Burroughs Towns and Fortifications
as You shall judge necessary and the same or any of them to Fortify and furnish
with Ordnance Amunition and all sorts of Armes fit and necessary for the
Security and Defence of Our said Island and the same again or any of them to
Demolish or dismantle as may be most Convenient And We do hereby Give and
Grant unto You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle full Power & Authority
to Erect one or more Court or Courts Admiral within Our said Island and Territories
For hearing and determining all Marine and other Causes and Matters proper
therein to be heard with all necessary Powers Authorities Fees and Priviledges
As alsoe to exercise all Powers belonging to the Place and Office of Vice Admirall
of and in all the Seas and Coasts about Your Government according to Such
Commission Authority and Instructions as You shall receive from Our Selfe

under

under the Seal of Our Admirally or from Our High Admirall of Our Forreign Plantations for the time being And forasmuch as divers Mutinies and Disorders do happen by Persons shipped and Employed at Sea And to the End that such as shall be Shipped and Employed at Sea may be the better Governd and Ordered We do hereby give and grant unto You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle full Power and Authority to constitute and appoint Generals Captains and Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers and to grant unto such Generall Captains Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers Commissions to Execute the Law Martial and to use such proceedings Authorities punishments Correction and Execution upon any Offender or Offenders which shall be Mutinous Seditious disorderly or any way unruly either at Sea or during the time of their abode or residing in any of the Ports Harbours or Bays of the said Island and Plantation as the Cause shall be found to require according to Marshall Law Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the Enabling You or any by Your Authority to hold Plea or have Jurisdiction of any Offence Cause matter or thing committed or done upon the High Sea or within any of the Havens Rivers or Creeks of Our said Island or Territories under Your Government by any Captain Commander Lieutenant Master or other Officer Seaman Soldier or person whatsoever who shall be in Actual Service and pay in and on Board any of Our Ships of Warr or other Vessels Acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our Self under the Seal of Our Admiralty or from Our High Admiral of England for the time being But that such Captain Commander Lieutenant Master Officer Seaman Soldier and other person so Offending shall be left to be proceeded against and Tryed as the Merit of their Offences shall require either by Commission under our Great Seal of England as the Statute of the Twenty Eight of Henry the Eight directs or by Commission from Our said High Admiral according to the act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of the late King Our said Dearly beloved Brother of ever Blessed Memory Entituled (An Act for Establishing Articles and Orders for the Regulating and better Government of His Majesty's Navies Ships of Warr and Forces by Sea) and not otherwise saving only that it shall and may be Lawfull for You upon any such Captain or Commander refusing or Neglecting to execute or upon his Negligent or undue Execution of any of the written Orders he shall receive from You for Our Service and the Service of Our said Island to Suspend him the said Captain or Commander from the Exercise of his said Office of Commander and Commit him into safe Custody either on Board his own Ship or elsewhere at the Discretion of You in Order to his being brought to Answer for the same by Commission either under Our Great Seal of England or from Our said High Admiral as is before Expressed. In which Case Our Will and Pleasure is that the

Captain

Captain or Commander so by You Suspended shall during such his Suspence
Commitment be Succeeded in his said Office by such Commission or Warrant
Officer of Our said Ships appointed by Our Self or Our High Admiral of England
the time being as by the known Practice and Discipline of Our Navy does and
ought to Succeed him next as in Case of Death Sickness or other Ordinary
Disability happening to the Commander of any of our Ships and not otherwise You
Standing alsoe Accountable to Us for the Truth and Importance of the Crime and
Misdemeanour for which you shall so proceed to the Suspending of such Our
Captain or Commander Provided also that all Disorders and Misdemeanours
committed on Shore by any Captain Commander Lieutenant Master or other
Officer Seaman Soldier or person whatsoever belonging to any of Our Ships of
Warr or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our Self
under the Seal of Our Admiralty or from Our High Admiral of England for the time
being may be tryed and punish'd according to the Laws of the place where any such
Disorders Offences and Misdemeanours shall be so committed on Shoare notwith-
standing such Offender be in Our Actual Service and born in Our pay on Board
any such our Ships of Warr or other Vessels Acting by immediate Commission or
Warrant from Our self or Our High Admiral as aforesaid soe as he shall not receive
any protection (for the Avoiding of Justice for such Offences committed on Shoar)
from any pretence of his being employ'd in Our Service at Sea And it is Our
further Will and Pleasure That all publick Moneys raised or to be raised within
Our said Island and other the Territories under Your Government be Issued out by
Warrant from You by and with the Consent and Advice of the Council and dispos'd of
by You for the Support of the Government and not otherwise And We do hereby
likewise give and grant unto You full Power and Authority by and with the Advice
and Consent of Our said Council to Seal and Agree with the Planters and Inhabi-
tants of Our said Island and Plantation aforesaid concerning such Lands
Tenements and Hereditaments as now are or hereafter shall be in Your Power
to dispose of and them to grant unto any Persons for such Term and under
such Moderate Quit Rents Services and Acknowledgments to be thereupon
Reserv'd unto Us as You by and with the Advice aforesaid shall think fit
which said Grants are to pass and be Sealed by Our Seal of Jamaica and being
Enter'd upon Record by such Officer or Officers as You shall appoint thereunto
shall be good and effectual in Law against Us Our Heires and Successors
And We do hereby give You full Power to Order and Appoint Faires Marts
Markets as also such and so many Ports Harbours Bayes Havens and other
places for the Conveniency and Security of Shiping and for the better

Leading

Loading and Unloading of Goods and Merchandizes as by You with the Advice and Consent of the said Council shall be thought fit and necessary And in them or any of them to Erect Nominate and Appoint Custom houses Warehouses and Officers relating thereunto and them to Alter Change place or displace from time to time as with the Advice aforesaid shall be thought fit And Our further Will and Pleasure is that You shall not at any time hereafter by Colour of any Power or Authority hereby Granted or mentioned to be Granted take upon You to give grant or dispose of any Office or place within Our said Island and Territories which now are granted under the Great Seal of England any further than that You may upon the Vacancy of any such Office or Suspension of any Officer by You put any Person to Officiate in the Interval untill the said Place be dispos'd of by Us under the Great Seal of England Or that Our further Direction be given therein And We do hereby require and Command all Officers and Ministers Civil and Military and all other Inhabitants of Our said Island and the Territories depending thereon to be Obedient Aiding and Assisting unto You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle in the Execution of this Our Commission and the Powers and Authorities therein contain'd. And in Case of Your Death or Absence out of Our said Island unto the Commander in Chief to whom We do therefore by these Presents give and grant all and Singular the Powers and Authorities aforesaid to be Executed and Enjoy'd by him during Our Pleasure or untill Your Arrival within Our said Island and if upon such Death or Absence there be no Person upon the Place Commissionated or Appointed by Us to be Commander in Chief Our Will and Pleasure is that the then present Council of Jamaica doe take upon them the Administration of the Government and Execute this Commission and the several Powers and Authorities herein contain'd And that such Councellor who shall be at the time of Your Death or Absence residing within Our Island of Jamaica and Nominated by Our Instructions before any other at that time residing there do preside in Our said Council with such Powers and Prehemenencies as any former President hath used and enjoyed within Our said Island untill Our further Pleasure be further known or Your Arrival as aforesaid And Lastly We do hereby declare Ordain and Appoint that You the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle shall and may hold Execute and enjoy the Office and Place of Lieutenant General & General Governour of Our Island of Jamaica & the Territories depending thereon together with all and Singular the Powers and Authorities hereby Granted unto You for and during Our Will and Pleasure In Witness &c. Witness Our selfe at Westminster the five and Twentieth day of November

By Writt of Privy Seal.

Coun. Dat. num Recordo &
Examinat. per me Wm Rooke

H.N.

A List of Grants to George Duke of Albemarle & others

Charles 2d's Reign.

Year.	20th.	The King and Queens fines in Chancery for 7. Years.
	21st.	A Grant of £ 38 s 13 d 11½ and other Sums Yearly during the Life of the Queen.
		To Christoph. Duke of Albemarle and others
	22d.	The Bahama Islands in perpetuum.
6. April.	23d.	To Christoph. Duke of Albemarle a Special Pardon
10. Novem.	28th.	To Ditto ——— the Ground wherein Clarendon House was built
17. Decem.	36th.	To hold a Fair at Rotherhith & 2. Markets every Week Thursdays and Saturdays.

James 2d's

	1st.	To be Lord Lieutenant of Exeter & County of Devon.
25. Nov. 1686.	2d.	To be Governor of Jamaica.
4. March.	3d.	All Wracks on the North Side of Hispaniola or about the Islands of Bahama or Florida in America.
11. March.	3d.	All Mines of Gold and Silver in the Colonies of America.
12. August.	3d.	A Ratification of the Letters Patent of the 4th of March.
23. August.	3d.	The King Grants to the Duke of Albemarle the Sole use of Saw Mills in the Plantations of America (New England Excepted) for the Term of 14. Years.
5. May.	4th.	Authorizes Him to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon any Six deserving Persons in the Island of Jamaica according to His own Discretion.

Quarta Pars Patent de Anno Regni Regis Jacobi Secundi quarto.

D. Con Duc Albemarle Concess 2a

James the Second by the Grace of God &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas We have thought fit to Constitute and Appoint our Right Trusty and Right entirely Beloved Cousin and Councellor Christopher Duke of Albemarle our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our Island of Jamaica And We thinking it Conducive to Our Service there that some Markes of Our Royal Favour may be conferred and Bestow'd by him on such of Our Subjects there as shall be most deserving in Our Service which cannot be done without Our Royal Direction and Authority in that behalf Know Yee therefore that We of Our Especial Grace certain Knowledge and meer motion and in Virtue of Our Prerogative Royal have Authorized and Impowered and by these Presents Doe fully and absolutely Authorize and Impower the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle from time to time during the Continuance of his being Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Our said Island of Jamaica to conferr the Order or Dignity of Knighthood upon such Person or Persons within Our said Island of Jamaica not exceeding Six in Number as he the said Duke shall find deserving the same in Our Service and to do and perform all Acts and things which shall be requisite and necessary in this behalf. And Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby for Us Our Heirs and Successors grant and declare that all and every such Person and Persons not exceeding the Number aforesaid upon whom the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle shall from time to time conferr the said Order of Knighthood and the same being duely Registred in Our Court of Chancery in Our said Island of Jamaica shall have hold and enjoy during his and their Natural Lives respectively the Order or Dignity Stile Title and Addition of a Knight Batchelor or Knights Batchelors of this Our Kingdom of England And shall be called reputed and known by that Name or Appellation by all Our Subjects as well in Our said Island of Jamaica as in all other Our Dominions and shall and may in like manner have use exercise receive and enjoy all and every such Powers Preheminences Places Precedencies Priviledges and Authorities according to his and their respective Priorities or Seniorities of Knighthood as any Knight Batchelor or Knight Batchelors made and created by Us or any of Our Royal Predecessors in this Our Kingdom of England might could can or ought to have use and enjoy And as fully and Apply to all Intents and Purposes as

as if the said Person or Persons respectively had been Knighted by Us and ha[d] been Registred with the Lord Chamberlayne of Our Household for the time being And We do hereby for Us Our Heires and Successors Will Declare and Gra[nt] that these Our Letters Patents or the Inrollment or Exemplification thereof shall be good firm Valid and Effectual in the Law to all Intents and Purposes according to Our Royal pleasure therein declared Notwithstanding the not particularly naming or mentioning of the Several Persons or any of them upon whom We have Impowered the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle to confer the said Order or Dignity of Knighthood as aforesaid and notwithstanding that the said Persons or any of them shall not receive or take the said Order or Dignity from Our own Royal hand and notwithstanding any defect or incertainty in these Our Letters Patents contained or any Law Custome Act Statute Proclamation Usuage Prescript or Provision or any other matter Cause or thing whatsoever to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness &c. Witness the King at Westminster the fifth day of May

By Writt of Privy Seale

Concordat cum Recordo.
Examinat. per me.

Wm Rooke

Pe. H-N.

Laws

Lawes Mil. Comm.

George by the Grace of God &c. To our Trusty and well beloved Sir Nicholas Lawes Knight Greeting. Whereas We did by our Letters Patent under our great Seal of Great Britain bearing date at Westminster the thirtieth day of July in the Second year of our Reigne Constitute and Appoint our Trusty and well beloved Thomas Pitt Esq.r Senior to be our Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over our Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon in America for and during our Will and Pleasure as by our said recited Letters Patent relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large Appear Now Know Ye that We have revoked and determined and by these Presents do revoke and determine our said recited Letters Patents and every Clause Article and thing therein contain'd And further Know You that We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in the Prudence Courage & Loyalty of You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes of our Especial Grace certain Knowledge & meer Motion have thought fit to Constitute and Appoint and by these Presents do Constitute and Appoint You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes to be our Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over our Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon in America And We do hereby require and command You to doe and execute all things in due manner that shall belong unto Your said Command and the Trust we have reposed in You according to the severall Powers and Authorities Granted or Appointed You by this Present Commission and the Instructions herewith given You or by such further Powers Instructions and Authorities as shall at any time hereafter be Granted or appointed You under Our Signet or Sign Manual or by our Order in Our Privy Council and according to such Reasonable Laws and Statutes as are now in Force or hereafter shall be made or Agreed upon by You by the Advice and Consent of our Council and the Assembly of our said Island under Your Government in such manner and form as is hereafter Expressd And Our Will and Pleasure is that You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes after the Publication of these our Letters Patents do in the first place take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and the Oath mentiond in an Act past in the first Year of Our Reign Entituled (An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heires of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his Open and Secret Abettors) As also that You make and subscribe the Declaration mentiond in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second Entituled (An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants)

And

And likewise that You take the usual Oath for the due Execution of the Office & Trust of Our Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over our said Island of Jamaica for the due and Impartial Administration of Justice, And further that You take the Oath required to be taken by the Governours of Plantations to do their utmost that the Several Laws relating to Trade & Plantations be observ'd. All which said Oathes and Declaration our Councill in Our said Island or any Five of the Members thereof have hereby full Power and Authority and are requir'd to tender and Administer unto You and in Your Absence to Our Lieutenant Governour if there be any upon the place All which being duely performd You shall Administer to each of the Members of our said Councill as also to our Lieutenant Governour if there be any upon the place the Oaths appointed by Law to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and the Oath mentiond in the said Act Entituled An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heires of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for Extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and Secret Abettors As also to cause them to make and Subscribe the aforementiond Declaration and to Administer ~~to~~ to them the Oath for the due Execution of their Places & Trusts And We do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority to suspend any of the Members of our said Council from Sitting Voting and Assisting therein if You shall find just Cause for so doing And if it shall at any time happen that by the Death Departure out of our said Island Suspension of any of Our said Councellors or otherwise there shall be a Vacancy in our said Council any Five whereof we do hereby appoint to be a Quorum Our Will and Pleasure is That You Signify the Same to Us by the first Opportunity That We may under our Signet and Sign Manual Constitute and Appoint others in their stead But that our Affairs at that Distance may not suffer for want of a due Number of Councillors if ever it shall happen that there be Less than Seven of them residing in Our said Island We doe hereby give and grant unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes full Power and Authority to chuse as many persons out of the Principal Freeholders Inhabitants thereof as will make up the full Number of our said Council to be Seven and no more which Persons so chosen and appointed by You shall be to all Intents and Purposes Councellors in our said Island untill either they shall be confirmed by Us or Vacated by the Nomination of others by Us under our Sign Manual and Signet Our said Council shall have Seven or more persons in it And we do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority with the Advice and consent of Our said Council from time to time as need shall require to Summon and call Generall

Generall Assemblies of the Freeholders and Planters within Your Gover
according to the Usage of Our Island of Jamaica And our Will and Pleasure
is that the Persons thereupon duely Elected by the Major part of the Freeholders
of the respective Parishes and Places and so returnd shall before their sitting
take the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths
of Allegiance and Supremacy And the Oath mentiond in the aforesaid Act Entitled
An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government and
the Succession of the Crown in the Heires of the late Princess Sophia being Protestant
and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and
secret Abettors as also make and Subscribe the aforementiond Declaration which
Oaths and Declaration You shall Commissionate fit persons under our Seal of
Jamaica to tender and Administer unto them and untill the same shall be taken &
Subscribd no person shall be capable of Sitting tho Elected And We do hereby declare
That the Persons so Elected and Qualifyd shall be calld and deemd the Gonral Assembly
of that our Island And that You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes with the Consent of Our
said Councill and Assembly or the Major part of them respectively shall have full
Power and Authority to make constitute and Ordain Lawes Statutes & Ordinances
for the Publick Peace Welfare and Government of Our said Island and the
Territories depending thereon and of the People and Inhabitants thereof and
such others as shall resort thereto and for the Benefit of us our Heires & Successors
Which said Laws Statutes and Ordinances are not to be repugnant but as near
as may be Agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom of Great Britain
Provided that all such Laws and Statutes of what Nature and Duration soever
be within three Months or sooner after the making thereof Transmitted unto Us
under Our Seal of Jamaica for our Approbation or Disallowance of the
same as also Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance And in case any
or all the said Laws Statutes and Ordinances not before confirmd by Us shall
any time be disallowed and not Approved and so Signifyd by Us our Heires or
Successors under our or their Sign Manual and Signet Or by Order of Our or their
Privy Councill unto to You the said Sr Nicholas Lawes or ##to the Commander in
Chief of our said Island for the time being then such and so many of the said Laws
Statutes and Ordinances as shall be so disallowed and not Approved shall from
thenceforth cease Determine and become utterly Void and of no Effect any
thing to the Contrary thereof notwithstanding And to the End that nothing may be past
or done by our said Councill or Assembly to the prejudice of Us our Heires & Successors
We Will and Ordain that You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes shall have & enjoy
a Negative Voice in the making and passing of all Laws Statutes and Ordinances
as

as aforesaid And You shall & may likewise from time to time as You shall Judge it necessary Adjourne Prorogue and Dissolve all General Assemblies as aforesaid And Our further Will and Pleasure is that You shall & may keep and use the Publick Seal of Our Island of Jamaica for Sealing all things whatsoever that pass the Great Seal of our said Island under Your Government And We do further Give and Grant unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes full Power and Authority from time to time and at any time hereafter by Your self or by any other to be Authorized by You in that behalf to Administer and Give the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all and every such Person and Persons as You shall think fit who shall at any time or times pass into our said Island or shall be resident or abideing there And We do by these Presents give and grant unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes full Power & Authority with the Advice and consent of Our said Council to Erect constitute and Establish such & so many Courts of Judicature & Publick Justice within our said Island and the Territories under Your Government as You and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing & Determining of all Causes as well Criminal as Civil according to Law and Equity and for Awarding of Execution thereupon with all reasonable and necessary Powers Authorities Fees and Priviledges belonging thereunto as also to Appoint and Commissionate fit persons in the severall parts of Your Government to Administer the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and the Oath mentioned in the aforesaid Act Entituled An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the Heires of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and Secret Abettors As also to tender and Administer the aforesaid Declaration unto such persons belonging to the said Courts as shall be Obliged to take the same And We do hereby Authorize and Impower You to constitute and Appoint Judges And in Cases requisite Comm.rs of Oyer and Terminer Justices of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Island and Territories depending thereon for the better Administration of Justice and putting the Laws in Execution and to Administer or cause to be Administred unto them such Oath or Oaths as are usually given for the due Execution and performance of Offices and places and for the clearing of Truth in Judicial Causes And We do hereby give and grant unto You full Power and Authority where You shall see Cause or shall Judge any Offender or Offenders in Criminale Matters or for any Fine or Forfeitures due unto Us fit Objects of Our Mercy to pardon all such Offenders and to remit all such Offences Fines and Forfeitures Treason and Wilfull Murder only excepted In which Cases You shall likewise have

Power

Power upon extraordinary Occasions to Grant Reprieves to the Offenders untill and to the Intent Our Royal Pleasure may be known therein We do by these Presents Authorize and Impower You to Collate any Person or Persons to any Churches Chappels or other Ecclesiastical Benefices within Our said Island and Territories as often as any of them shall happen to be Void And We do hereby give and grant unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes by your self or by Your Captains and Commanders by You to be Authorized full Power and Authority to Levy Arm Muster Command and Employ all persons whatsoever residing within Our said Island of Jamaica and other the Territories under Your Government and as Occasion shall serve to March from one place to another or to embark them for the resisting and withstanding of all Enemies Pirates and Rebels both at Land and Sea and to Transport such Forces to any of Our Plantations in America if necessity shall require for the Defence of the same against the Invasion or Attempts of any of our Enemies And such Enemies Rebels & Pirates if there shall be occasion to pursue and prosecute in or out of the Limits of our said Island and Plantations or any of them and if it shall please God to Vanquish apprehend and take them and being taken according to Law to put to Death or to keep and preserve them alive at Your Discretion And to Execute Martial Law in time of Invasion or other times when by Law it may be Executed And to do and Execute all and every other thing & things which to our Captain General & Governour in Chief doth or ought of Right to belong And We do hereby Give and Grant unto You full Power and Authority by and with the Advice and Consent of Our said Council of Jamaica to erect raise and Build in Our said Island and Territories such and so many Forts and Platforms Castles Cities Burroughs Towns and Fortifications as You by the Advice aforesaid shall judge necessary And the same or any of them to fortify & furnish with Ordnance Amunicon and all sorts of Arms fit and necessary for the Security & Defence of Our said Island And by the Advice aforesaid the same again or any of them to Demolish and Dismantle as may be most convenient And forasmuch as divers Mutinies and Disorders may happen by Persons Shipped and Employed at Sea during the time of Warr and to the End that such as shall be Shipped or employed at Sea during this time of Warr may be better Governed and Ordered We do hereby Give and Grant unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes full Power and Authority to constitute and Appoint Captains Lieutenants Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers And to Grant unto such Captains Lieutenants Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers Commissions to Execute the Law Martiall according to the Directions of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year

of

of the Reign of King Charles the Second for the Regulating and better Governmt
of His Majesty's Navy Shipps of Warr and Forces by Sea during the time of Warr
and to use such Proceedings Authorities Punishments Corrections and
Executions upon any Offender or Offenders who shall be Mutinous Seditious
disorderly or any ways unruly either at Sea or during the time of their abode or
Residence in any of the Ports Harbours or Bayes of our said Island or Territories
as the Cause shall be found to require according to Martiall Law And the said
Directions during the time of Warr as aforesaid Provided that nothing herein
contained shall be construed to the Enabling You or any by your Authority to
hold Plea or have any Jurisdiction of any Offence Cause Matter or thing
committed or done upon the High Sea or within any of the Havens Rivers or
Creeks of Our said Island and Territories under Your Government by any
Captain Commander Lieutenant Master Officer Seaman Soldier or person
whatsoever, who shall be in Our Actual Service and pay in or on Board any of our
Ships of Warr or other Vessels Acting by immediate Commission or Warrant
from Our Comm.rs for Executing the Office of Our High Admiral or from Our
High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the Seal of Our
Admiralty But that such Captain Commander Lieutenant Master Officer
Seaman Soldier or other Person so Offending shall be left to be proceeded against
and tryed as their Offences shall require either by Commission under our Great
Seal of Great Britain as the Statute of the Twenty Eight of Henry the Eight
directs or by Commission from Our said Comm.rs for executing the Office of
our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time
being According to the Act of Parliament passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign
of King Charles the Second Entituled An Act for Establishing Articles & Orders
for the Regulating and better Government of His Majesty's Navy Ships of Warr and
Forces by Sea and not otherwise) Provided nevertheless that all Disorders and
Misdemeanors committed on Shoar by any Captain Commander Lieutenant Master
Officer Seaman Soldier or other person whatsoever belonging to any of Our Ships
of Warr or other Vessells Acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our
said Comm.rs for Executing the Office of High Admiral or from Our High Admiral
of Great Britain for the time being under the Seal of Our Admiralty may be
tryed and punished according to the Laws of the Place where any such Disorders
Offences and Misdemeanors shall be committed on Shoar notwithstanding such
Offender be in our Actual Service and born in Our pay on Board any such Our
Ships of Warr or other Vessells Acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from
Our

Our said Comm.ns for Executing the Office of High Admiral or Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being as aforesaid So as he shall not receive any Protection for the Avoiding of Justice for such Offences Committed on Shore from any Pretence of His being Employed in Our Service at Sea And Our further Will and Pleasure is That all Publick Money rais'd or which shall be rais'd by any Act hereafter to be made within Our said Island and other the Territories within Your Government be Issued out by Warrant from You by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council and dispos'd of by You for the Support of the Government and not otherwise And We likewise give and grant unto You full Power and Authority by and with the Advice and consent of the said Council to Settle and Agree with the Inhabitants of our said Island and Territories for such Lands Tenements and Hereditaments as now are or hereafter shall be in Our Power to dispose of and them to grant to any Person or Persons upon such Terms and under such moderate Quit Rents Services and Acknowledgements to be thereupon reserv'd unto Us as You by and with the Advice aforesaid shall think fit which said Grants are to pass & be Sealed by Our Seal of Jamaica & being enter'd upon Record by Such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed thereunto shall be good and effectual in Law against Us our Heires and Successors And We do hereby give You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes full Power to Order and Appoint Fairs Marts and Markets as also such and so many Ports Harbours Bays Havens and other places for the Security and Conveniency of Shiping and for the better Loading and Unloading of Goods and Merchandizes as by You with the Advice and Consent of the said Council shall be thought fit and necessary. And We do hereby require and Command all Officers and Ministers Civil and Military and all other Inhabitants of Our said Island & the Territories depending thereon to be Obedient Aiding and Assisting unto You the said Sir Nicholas Lawes in the Execution of this Our Commission and of the Powers and Authorities therein contained And in case of Your Death or Absence out of Our said Island to be Obedient Aiding and Assisting unto such Person as shall be appointed by Us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of Our said Island To whom We do therefore by these presents Give and Grant all and singular the Powers and Authorities herein Granted to be by him Executed and Enjoyed during our Pleasure or until Your Arrival within Our said Island and Territories. And if upon Your Death or Absence there be no person upon the place Commissionated or appointed by Us to be Our Lieuten.t Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Island Our Will and Pleasure is

That the Eldest Councellor whose Name is first placed in Our Instructions to You and who shall be at the time of your Death or Absence residing within our said Island of Jamaica shall take upon him the Administracon of Governm.t and Execute our said Commission and Instructions and the several Powers & Authorities therein contain'd in the same manner and to all Intents and Purposes as other Our Governour or Commander in Chief should or Ought to do in case of Your Absence until Your Return or in all Cases Until Our further pleasure be known therein - And We do hereby declare Ordain & Appoint that the said You Sir Nicholas Lawes shall and may hold Execute and Enjoy the Office and Place of Our Captain Generall and Governor in Chief in and Over Our said Island of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon Together with all and Singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto You for and during Our Will and Pleasure - In Witness &c. Witness Our self at Westminster the three & Twentieth day of August Anno R. Rs. Georgii Quarto

By Writt of Privy Seal.

Contordat cum Recordo
et Examinat per
Bulstrode.

Re H. N.

The Charter of the Bahama Islands.

Charles the Second by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Yee That We for diverse good Causes and Considera-ons us hereunto especially moving, of Our Especial Grace certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, Have given and Granted, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Do give and Grant unto our Right Trusty and right intirely Beloved Cozen Christopher Duke of Albemarle, Our right Trusty and right welle beloved Cuzin and Counceller Wm Earle of Craven, Our Right Trusty and welle beloved Counsellors, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Our Exechequer, Sr George Carteret Knight and Bar! Vice Chamberlain of Our Household, and Our Trusty and welle Beloved Sr Peter Colleton Bar! Their Heirs and Assigns all those Islands called Bahama, Elentheria, Viana, Providence, Inagua, and The Bounds all other those Islands lying in the Degrees of Twenty & two, to Twenty & Seven North Latitude commonly known by the Name of the Bahama Islands or the Islands of the Lucayes.

Together with all and Singular the Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, & Islets belonging unto the Islands aforesaid, with the Fishing of all Sorts of Fish Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Seas Bays, Islets and Rivers within the Premisses and the Fish therein taken, together with the Royalty of the Sea upon the Coast within the Limits aforesaid.

And moreover all Veins, Mines and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems Precious Stones, and all other whatsoever be it of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Islands and Limits aforesaid.

And furthermore, the Patronage and Avowsons of all the Churches & Chappels which as Christian Religion shall encrease within the Islands Isles, Islets and Limits aforesaid, shall happen hereafter to be Erected, together with Licence and Power to build and found Churches Chappels and Crabrie in convenient and fit Places within the Bounds & Limits and to cause them to be

to be dedicated and consecrated according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of Our Kingdom of England, Together with all and singular the like, and as Ample Rights, Jurisdictions, Priviledges, Prerogative Royalties, Liberties, Immunities and Franchises of what kind soever, within the Islands, Isles, Islets and Limits aforesaid

Jurisdiction of County Palantine

To have, use, exercise and enjoy the same as amply fully, and in as ample manner as any Bp. of Durham in our Kingdom of England ever heretofore have had used or enjoyed or of Right ought or could have use or enjoy.

And them the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle, Wm Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkly, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns We do by these Presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors make create and constitute the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Islands and of all other the Premisses, saving always the Faith, Allegiance, and Soveraign Dominion due to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Same.

To have and to hold possess and enjoy the said Islands Isles Islets & all and singular other the Premisses unto them the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle, William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Tenure

To be holden of Us our Heirs and Successors as of our Mannor of East Greenwich in Our County of Kent in Free and Common Socage and not in Capite or by Knights Service Yielding and paying Yearly to Us Our Heirs and Successors for the Same the fourth part of all Gold and Silver Ore which within the Limits hereby Granted shall from time to time happen to be found and also yielding and paying to Us our Heirs and Successors, as often as we or they shall happen to come or enter into the said Islands one pound of fine Silver.

And forasmuch as we have made and ordained the aforesaid Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns the true Lords and Proprietors of the Islands aforesd. KNOW YEE therefore moreover that We reposing Especial Trust and Confidence in their Fidelity, Wisdome, Justice and Provident Circumspection for Us our Heirs and Successors Do grant full & absolute Power by Vertue of these Presents, to them the said Christopher Duke of

Albemarle

Albemarle, William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton and their Heirs and Assigns for the good and happy Government of the said Islands, full power & Authority to erect constitute and make several Counties, Baronies and Colonies of and within the aforesaid Islands Lands and Hereditaments in and by these Presents granted or mentioned to be granted as aforesaid with several and distinct Jurisdictions, Powers, Liberties, and Priviledges: And also to make ordain and erect and under their Seals to publish any Laws and Constitutions whatsoever either appertaining to the publick Estate of the said Islands or any distinct or particular County Barony or Colony, of or within the same Or to the private Utility of particular persons, according to their best Discretion by and with the Advice Assent and Approbation of the Freemen of the said Islands or of the Freemen of the County Barony or Colony of which such Law or Constitution shall be made or of the greater part of them or of their Delegates or Deputies whom for the Enacting of the said Laws, when and as often as need shall require, We will that the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle, William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton and their Heirs and Assigns shall from time to time Assemble in such manner and form as to them shall seem best and the same Law duely to execute upon the people within the said Islands County Barony or Colony and the Limits thereof for the time being or which shall be constituted under the Power or Government of them or any of them either Sailing towards the said Islands or returning from thence towards England or any other of Our or Forreign Dominions by Imposition of Penalty Imprisonment or any other Punishment, Yea if shall be needfull and the Quality of the Offence require it by taking away Member or Life either by them the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle Wm Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton and their Heirs or by them or their Deputies Lieutenants Judges Justices Magistrates Officers and Ministers to be Ordained and Appointed according to the Tenor or true Intention of these Presents and likewise to Erect and make any Court or Courts whatsoever of Judicature or otherwise as shall be requisite and to appoint and Establish any Judges or Justices Magistrates or Officers whatsoever as well within the said Islands as at Sea in such manner and form as unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sir George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton or their Heirs shall seem most convenient, Also to remit release pardon and abolish either before Judgment or after all Crimes & Offences whatsoever against the said Laws, and to do all and every other thing

things and things which unto the Compleat Establishment of Justice unto Sessions and Forms of Judicature and manner of proceedings therein do belong although in these presents express mention is not made thereof and by Judges by him or them delegated to Award, process hold Pleas and determine in all their Courts and Places of Judicature All Actions Suits and Causes whatsoever as well Criminal as Civil, Real, mixt, personal, or of any other kind or Nature whatsoever which Laws so as aforesaid to be published, Our Will and pleasure is, and we do enjoyn require and Command shall be absolute, firm and available in Law, and that all the Liege people of Us our Heirs and Successors within the said Islands do Observe and keep the same Inviolably in those parts so far as they concern them under the pains and Penalitys therein Expressed or to be expressed: Provided nevertheless that the said Laws be consonant to reason and as near as may be conveniently Agreeable to the Laws and Customs of this our Kingdom of England.

And because such Assemblies of Freeholders cannot be so suddenly as there may be Occasion to require the same, We do therefore by these Presents Give and Grant unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Coleton, their Heirs and Assigns by themselves or their Magistrates in that behalf Lawfully Authorized full Power and Authority from time to time to make and Ordain fitt and wholsom Orders and Ordinances within the aforesaid Islands or any County Barony or Province of or within the same to be kept and observed as well for the keeping of the peace as for the better Government of the people there abiding and to publish the same to all to whom it may concern which Ordinances we do by these Presents strictly charge and Command to be inviolably observed within the said Islands under the Penalties therein Expressed so as such Ordinances be reasonable and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be Agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom of England and so as the same Ordinances do not extend to the binding charging or taking away of the right or Interest of any person or persons in their Freeholds, Goods, or Chattels whatsoever.

And to the End the said Islands may be the more happily encreased by the multitude of people resorting thither, and may likewise be the more strongly defended from the Incursions of Salvages and other Enemies Pyrats and Robbers: Therefore we for us our Heirs and Successors do give and grant by these Presents Power Leave and Liberty unto all the Liege people of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in our Kingdom of England or elsewhere within any other our Dominions, Islands, Colonies or Plantations (Excepting those who shall be especially forbidden) to Transport themselves and families into the said Islands with convenient Shipping and fitting Provisions and there to Settle

Scituate Hingham other Inhabitant any Law Act Statute Ordinance or other thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And We will also, and of Our more especial Grace for Us, Our Heirs and Successors do strictly enjoyn, constitute and command that the said Islands shall be of the Allegiance and that the Transported or to be Transported into the said Islands and the Children of them, and such as shall descend from them there born hereafter to be born be and shall be Denizons and Liege of Us Our Heirs and Successors of this our Kingdom of England and be in all things held treated and reputed as the Liege Faithful People of Us, Our Heirs and Successors born within this our said Kingdom or any other of our Dominions and may Inherit or otherwise purchase and receive take have hold buy and possess any Lands Tenements or Hereditaments within the said Places and them may occupy and Enjoy, give Sell Alien and Bequeath, and likewise enjoy Liberties Franchises and Priviledges of this our Kingdom of England and of other our Dominions aforesaid may freely and quietly have possess and enjoy, as our Liege people born within the same without the Molestation Lett Vexation trouble or Grievance of Us our Heirs and Successors Any Statute Act Ordinance or Provision to the contrary notwithstanding.

and singular the subjects and Liege people of us our Heirs and Successors

Licence to Transport Goods and Merchandizes

And furthermore that Our Subjects of this our said Kingdom of England and other our Dominions may be the rather encouraged to undertake this Expedition with ready and cheerfule mind Know Ye that we of Our Especial Grace certain Knowledge and Meer Motion Do give and grant by Virtue of these Presents as well to the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earls of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton, and their Heirs as unto all others as shall from time to time repair unto the said Islands with a purpose to inhabit there or to trade with the Natives thereof, free Liberty and Licence to Lade and Traight in any ports whatsoever of Us our Heirs and Successors and into the Islands by them their Servants and Assigns to Transport all and singular their Goods Wares and Merchandizes, As likewise all Sorts of Grain whatsoever and any other thing whatsoever necessary for their Food and Cloathing (not prohibited by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdoms and Dominions to be carried out of the same without any Lett or Molestation of Us our Heirs and Successors or of any other our Officers and Ministers whatsoever) Saving also to Us our heirs and Successors the Customs and other Duties and Payments due for the said Wares and Merchandizes according to the several Rates of the Places from whence the same shall be transported.

We will also and by these Presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors do give and grant Licence by this Our Charter unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earls of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and to all the Inhabitants and Dwellers in the Islands aforesaid both present and to

cont

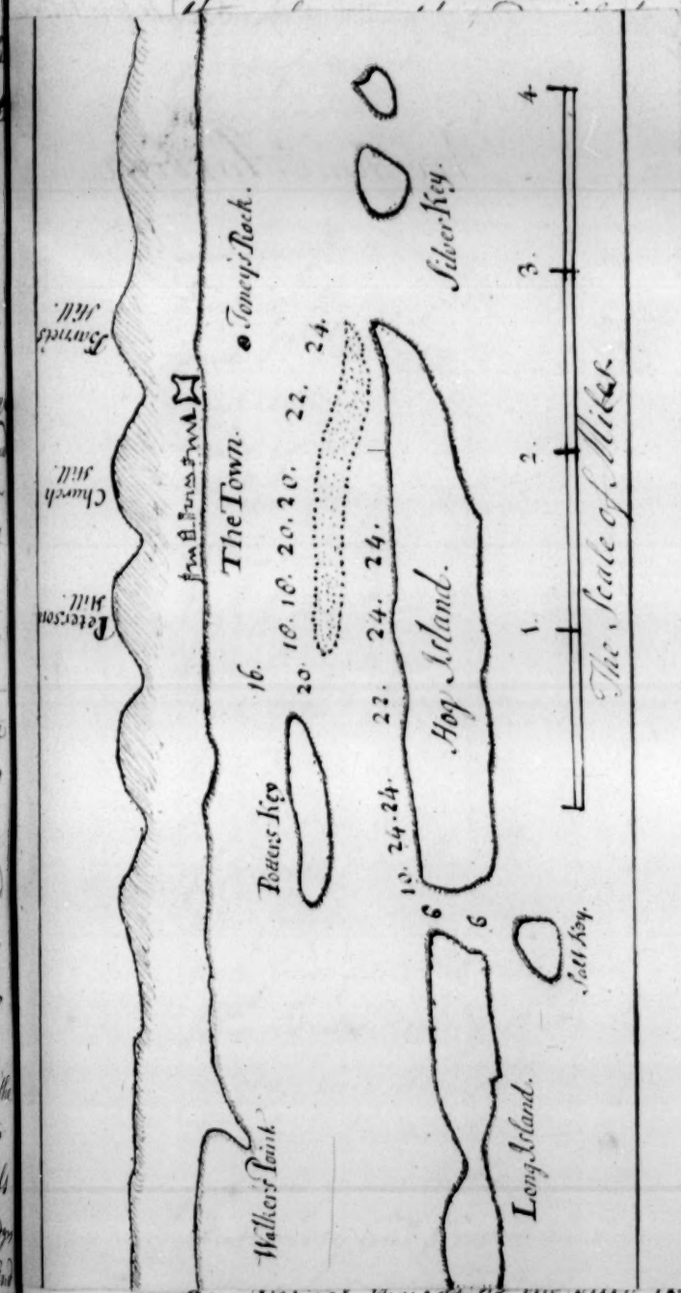
full Power and Absolute Authority to import & unlade by themselves or their Servants Factors or Assignes all Merchandizes and Goods whatsoever that shall arise of the Fruits and Commodities of the said Islands either by Land or Sea into any of Us our Heirs and Successors in our Kingdoms of England Scotland and Ireland or otherwise to dispose of the said Goods in the said Ports: And if need be within one Year next after the Unlading to lade the said Merchandizes and Goods again into the same or other Ships, and to export the same into any other Countries either of Our Dominions or Foreign (being in Amity with Us our Heirs and Successors) so as they pay such Customs Subsidies and other Duties for the same to Us our Heirs and Successors as the rest of the Subjects for this Our Kingdom for the time being shall be bound to pay beyond which we will not that the Inhabitants of the said Islands shall be anyway Charged, Provided nevertheless, and Our Will and Pleasure is And we have further for the Considerations aforesaid of our Especial Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion Given and Granted and by these Presents for Us our Heirs & Successors do Give and Grant unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sir George Carterett and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full and free Leyeence and Liberty Power and Authority at any time or times from and after the Feast of St Michael the Archangel next ensuing the date hereof to export and carry out of any of our Dominions into the said Islands Custom free all Sorts of Goods which shall be useful and necessary for the Planters there in the Accomodation and Improvement of the Premisses any thing before in these Presents contained or any Law Act Statute Prohibition or other matter or thing heretofore had made enacted or provided or hereafter to be had made enacted or provided to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And furthermore of our more ample and especial Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion We do for us our Heirs and Successors grant unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carterett and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full and absolute power and Authority to make Erect constitute within the said Islands and the Isles aforesaid such and so many Sea ports Harbours Creeks and other places for discharge and unlading of Goods and Merchandizes out of Ships Boats and other Vessels and for Lading them in such and so many places and with such Jurisdictions Privileges and Franchises unto the said Ports belonging as to them shall seem most expedient And that all and singular the Ships Boats and other Vessels which shall come for Merchandize and trade into the said Islands or shall depart out of the same shall be Laden and Unladen at such Ports only as shall be erected and constituted by the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carterett and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and not elsewhere any use Custom or any thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Power to assess Customs.

And we do further more will appoint and Ordain and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle

Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony
Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns
they the said Christr Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John
Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret & Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs
Assigns may from time to time for Ever have and enjoy the Customs and
Subsidies in the Ports Harbours Creeks and other places within the aforesaid
Islands payable for Goods Merchandizes and Wares there laded or to be laded
or unladed, the said Customs to be reasonably assess'd upon any Occasion by —
— present of the free people there or the greater
— we give Power by these Presents for Us our
— use and in due proportion to Assess and impose
— special Grace certain Knowledge and mere
— sted and by these presents for Us our Heirs
— unto the said Christr Duke of Albemarle Wm
— kley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret
— and Assigns full and absolute Power and
— d Christopher Duke of Albemarle William
— ey Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and
— ssigns from time to time hereafter for Ever
— may Assign Alien grant demise or —
— or parcel thereof to him or them that shall
— and to such person and persons as they
— hold to them the said person or persons
— simple or Fee Tail for Term of Life or Lives
— said Christr Duke of Albemarle William Earle
— thony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr
— igns by such Rents Services and Customes as
— ke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven —
— d Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter —
— nd not immediately of Us our Heirs and —
— or persons and to all and every of them we do
— for Us our Heirs and Successors Licence —
— person or persons may have take the Premisses or —
any parcel thereof of the said Christr Duke of Albemarle William Earle of
Craven, John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr George Carteret and
Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and the same to hold to themselves
their Heirs or Assigns in what Estate of Inheritance soever in Fee Simple or
Fee Tail or otherwise as to them the said Christr Duke of Albemarle William
Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and
Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns shall seem expedient The Statute
in the Parliament of Edward Son of King Henry heretofore King of Engla



full Power and Absolute Authority to import and unlade by themselves or their Servants Factors or Assignes all Merchandizes and Goods whatsoever that shall arise of the Fruits and Commodities of the said Islands either by Land or Sea into any of Us our Heirs and Successors in Our Kingdoms of England Scotland and Ireland or otherwise to dispose of the said Goods in the said Ports: And if need be within one Year next after the Unlading to lade the said Merchandizes and Goods again into the same or other Ships, and to export the same into any other Countries either of Our Dominions or Foreign (being in Amity with Us Our Heirs and Successors) so as they pay such Customs Subsidies and other Duties for the same to Us our Heirs and Successors as the rest of [illegible] this being shall be bound to pay [illegible] that the Inhabitants of the said [illegible] nevertheless, and Our Will and Pl[easure] Considerations aforesaid of our [illegible] meer Motion Given and Granted [illegible] Successors do Give and Grant un[to] William Earle of Craven John Lor[d] Carterett and Sr. Peter Colleton the[ir] Liberty Power and Authority at an[y] St. Michael the Arch Angel next ens[uing] of any of our Dominions into the s[aid] which shall be useful and necessa[ry] and Improvement of the Premi[ses] contained or any Law Act Statute [or] had made enacted or provided or her[eby] the contrary in any wise notwithst[anding]

Providence Harbour.

And further more of our more [illegible] meer Motion We do for us our Heirs an[d] Duke of Albemarle William Earle of [Craven] Ashley Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter [Colleton] Absolute power and Authority to make [and] Isles aforesaid such and so many Sea [Ports] discharge and unlading of Goods and M[erchandizes] and for Lading them in such and so m[any] and Frances unto the said Ports be[longing] that all and singular the Ships Boats and other Vessels which shall come for Merchandize and trade into the said Islands or shall depart out of the same shall be Laden and Unladen at such Ports only as shall be erected and constituted by the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and not elsewhere any use Custom or any thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding

Power to Assess Customs.

And we do further more will appoint and ordain and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors do grant unto the said Christopher Duke of

Albemarle

Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns that they the said Christ: Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret & Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs & Assigns may from time to time for Ever have and enjoy the Customs and Subsidies in the Ports Harbours Creeks and other places within the aforesaid Islands payable for Goods Merchandizes and Wares there laded or to be laded or unladed, the said Customs to be reasonably assessed upon any Occasion by themselves and by and with the consent of the free people there or the greater part of them as aforesaid to whom we give Power by these Presents for Us our Heirs and Successors upon just cause and in due proportion to Assess and impose the same. And further of our especial Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion we have given and granted and by these presents for Us our Heirs and Successors do give and grant unto the said Christ. Duke of Albemarle Wm Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full and absolute Power and Authority that they the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns from time to time hereafter for Ever at his and their Will and pleasure may Assign Alien grant demise or Enfeoff the Premisses or any part or parcel thereof to him or them that shall be willing to purchase the same and to such person and persons as they shall think fit To have and to hold to them the said person or persons their Heirs and Assigns in Fee Simple or Fee Tail or for Term of Life or Lives or Years to be held of them the said Christ. Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns by such Rents Services and Customes as shall seem fit to the said Christ: Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and not immediately of Us our Heirs and Successors And to the same person or persons and to all and every of them we do give and grant by these presents for Us our Heirs and Successors Licence Authority and Power that such person or persons may have take the Premisses or any parcel thereof of the said Christ. Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and the same to hold to themselves their Heirs or Assigns in what Estate of Inheritance soever in Fee Simple or Fee Tail or otherwise as to them the said Christ. Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns shall seem expedient The Statute in the Parliament of Edward Son of King Henry heretofore King of Englan

Our Predecessor commonly called the Statute of Quia emptoris Terrarum or any other Statute Act Ordinance Use Law Custom or any other matter cause or thing whatsoever heretofore published or provided to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And because many persons born and inhabiting in the said Islands for their Desert and Services may expect and be capable of Marks of Honour and Favour which in respect of the great Distance cannot conveniently be conferred by Us, Our Will and Pleasure therefore is and we do by these Presents give and grant unto the said Christr. Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full Power and Authority to give confer unto and upon such of the Inhabitants of the said Islands as they shall think do or shall merit the same such Marks of Favour and Titles of Honour as they shall think fit so those Titles or Honour be not the same as are enjoyed by or conferred upon any the Subjects of this our Kingdom of England.

Power to Confer Honour.

And further also we do by these Presents for Us our Heirs and Successors give and grant Licence to them the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Ld. Ashley Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full Power and Liberty and Licence to Erect Build within the said Islands and places aforesaid or any part or parts thereof such and so many Forts Fortresses Castles Cities Burroughs Towns Villages and other Fortifications whatsoever, And the same or any of them to Fortify and furnish with Ordinance Powder Shot Armour and all other Weapons Ammunition and Habiliments of War both Offensive and Defensive as shall be thought fit and convenient for the safety and welfare of the said Islands or any part thereof and the same or any of them from time to time as occasion shall require to dismantle disfurnish demolish and pull down and also to place constitute and appoint in or over all or any of the said places Castles Forts Fortifications Cities Towns and places aforesaid Governours Deputy Governours Magistrates Sheriffs other Officers Civil and Military as to them shall seem meet And to the said Cities Boroughs Towns Villages or any other place or places within the said Islands to grant Letters or Charters of Incorporations with all Liberties Franchises and Priviledges requisite and usual or to or within any Corporations within the said Kingdom of England granted or belonging And in the same Cities Boroughs Towns and other places to constitute Erect and appoint such and so many Markets Marts and Fairs as shall in that behalf be thought fit and necessary

And further also to erect and make in the Islands aforesaid or any part thereof so many Mannors with such Seignories as to them shall seem meet and convenient and in every of the said Mannors to have and hold a Court Baron with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong And to have and to hold Views of Franck Pledge and Court Leet for the

Conservation

Conservation of the Peace and better Government of those parts with such Limits Jurisdictions and Precincts as by the said Christ.r Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret & Sr Peter Colleton or their Heirs shall be appointed for that purpose with all things whatsoever which to a Court Leet or View of Franck Pledge do belong, the same Courts to be holden by Stewards to be deputed and Authorized by the said Christ.r Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton or their Heirs or by the Lords of the Mannors and Leets for the time being when the same shall be Erected and because that in so remote a Country and scituate among so many barbarous Nations the Invasions as well of Salvages or other Enemies Pyrates and Robbers may probably be feared Therefore we have given and for us our Heirs and Successors do give power by these presents unto the said Christ.r Duke of Albemarle Wm Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns by themselves or their Captains or other Officers to levy Muster and train all Sorts of Men of what Condition soever or wheresoever born whether in the said Islands or elsewhere for the time being and to make War and to pursue the Enemies aforesaid as well by Sea as by Land Yea even without the Limits of the said Islands (and by Gods Assistance) to vanquish and take them and being taken to put them to Death by the Law of Warr and to save them at their pleasure And to do all and every other thing which to the Charge and Office of a Captain General of any Army belongeth or hath Accustomed to belong as fully and freely as any Captain General of an Army hath ever had the same.

Also our Will and Pleasure is and by this our Charter we do give unto the said Christ.r Duke of Albemarle William Earle of Craven John Lord Berkley Anthony Lord Ashley Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns full Power Liberty and Authority in case of Rebellion Tumult or Sedition if any should happen which God forbid) either upon the Land within the Islands aforesd or upon the Main Sea in making a Voyage thither or returning from thence by him and themselves their Captains Deputies or Officers to be authorized under his or their Seals for that purpose To whom also for us our Heirs & Successors We do give and grant by these Presents full power and Authority to Exercise Martial Law against Mutinous and Seditious Persons of those parts — such as shall refuse to Submit themselves to their Government or shall — refuse to Serve in the Wars or shall fly to the Enemy forsake their Colours or Ensigns or be Loyterers or Straglers, or otherwise howsoever offending against Law Custom Discipline Military as freely and in as ample manner and form as any Captain General of an Army by Vertue of his Office might or hath Accustomed to use the Same.

And Our

And our further pleasure is and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We do grant unto the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle, William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns and to the Tenants and Inhabitants of the said Islands both present and to come and to every of them, that the said Islands and the Tenants and Inhabitants thereof shall not from henceforth be held or repuled any Member or part of any Colony whatsoever in America, or elsewhere now Transported or made, or hereafter to be Transported or made, nor shall be depending on or Subject to their Governmt in any thing but be absolutely separated and divided from the same: And our will and pleasure is by these Presents that they be seperated and that they be subject immediately to our Crown of England, as depending thereof for ever.

And that the Inhabitants of the said Islands nor any of them shall at any time hereafter be compelled or compellable, or by any ways subject or liable to appear or Answer to any matter Suit, Cause or Plaint whatsoever out of the Islands aforesaid in any other of Our Islands Colonies or Dominions in America or elsewhere, other then them in our Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, and because it may happen that some of the People and Inhabitants of the said Islands cannot in their private Opinions conform to the Publick Exercise of Religion according to the Liturgy Forms and Ceremonies of the Church of England or take or subscribe the Oaths and Articles made and established in that behalf, and for that the same by reason of the remote distances of those places will, we hope, be no breach of the Unity and Uniformity Established in this Nation Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors give and grant unto the said Christr D. of Albemarle, William Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthy Lord Ashley, Sr George Carteret, and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs or Assigns full and free Lycence, Liberty and Authority by such Ways and means as they shall think fit to give and grant to such person and persons inhabiting and being within the said Islands hereby mentioned to be granted as aforesaid or any part thereof such Indulgences and Dispensations in that behalf for and during such time and times and with such Limitations and Restrictions as they the said Christr Duke of Albemarle, Wm Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley Anthy Lord Ashley, Sr George Carteret and Sr Peter Colleton their Heirs and Assigns shall in their Discretion think fit and reasonable, And that no person or persons unto whom such Liberty shall be given shall be any way Molested punished disquieted or called in Question

for

for any Differences in Opinion or Practice in matters of Religion
Concernment, who do not actually disturb the Civil Peace of the Island
County or Colony that for or they shall make their abode in, But all
and every such person and persons may from time to time and at
all times freely and quietly have and enjoy his and their Judgment
and Conscience in matters of Religion throughout all the said Islands
they behaving themselves peaceably and not using their Liberty to
Licentiousness nor to the Civil Injury nor outward Disturbance of
others any Law, Statute or Clause contained, or to be contained,
Usage or Customs of Our Realm of England to the contrary hereof
in any wise notwithstanding. And in case it shall happen that
any Doubt or Question should arise concerning the true Sense and
Understanding of any Word, Clause Sentence contained in this
our present Charter, We Will, Ordain and Command that all
times and in all things such Interpretation be made thereof and
allowed in all and every of our Courts whatsoever as lawfully may
be adjudged most Advantageous and favourable to the said Chr.
Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkley,
Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr. George Carteret and Sr. Peter Colleton their
Heirs and Assigns. Although express mention of the true yearly
Value, or certainty of the Premisses, or of any of them or of any other
Gifts or Grants by Us or by any of Our Progenitors or Predecessors
heretofore made to the said Christopher Duke of Albemarle William
Earle of Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sr.
George Carteret, and Sr. Peter Colleton in these presents is not made
or any Statute Act Ordinance, Proviso, Proclamation, or
Restriction heretofore had made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any
other matter, Cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary hereof in any
wise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters
to be made Patents. Witness Our Self at Westminster the first
Day of November in the two and twenty 8th Year of Our Reign.

By Writt of Privy Seal

Pigot.

p. R.
J. B.

Copy of a printed Certificate such as the Incorporated Society of Clergymens Sons requires of such persons that shall be recommended to their Charity, and who are not already admitted to a Pension.

These are to certifie that _____ Widow, aged _____ is the Relict of _____ late Minister of _____ in the County of _____ who dyed in the Month of _____ Anno Domi _____ that She has _____ Children

Here insert the Number, Names and Ages of the Children.

That She is a person of a good Reputation.

Her Circumstances to be here inserted.

This is to be signed by the Neighbouring Ministers, and by the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish where ~~where~~ She liveth, or by one of the Court of Assistance &c.

At the Court at HAMPTON Court
the 28th Day of July 1681.

PRESENT

The Kings most Excellt Majestie.

Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Lord President.
Lord Priy Seal.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Bathe.
Earl of Craven.
Ear of Halifax.
Earl of Conway.
Lord Viscount Faulconberg.
Lord Viscount Hyde
Lord Bp. of London.
Mr Secretary Jenkins.
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr Seymor.
Mr Godolphin.

His Majesty by his Order in Council of the One and twentieth of July instant, having been graciously pleas'd to refer a Memorial presented to his Majesty in behalf of the distressed Protestants abroad, to the Consideration of the Right Honourable the Lords Comrs

Committees of this Board for Trade and Plantations, with Directions to report their Opinion thereupon; And their Lordships having this Day made their Report to His Majesty in Council, his Majesty upon due Consideration thereof had, was pleased to declare, that he holds himself obliged in Honour and Conscience to countenance and support all such afflicted Protestants who by reason of the Rigours and Severities which are us'd towards them upon the Account of their Religion, shall be forced to quit their Native Country, and shall desire to shelter themselves under his Majesty's Royal Protection, for the Preservation and free Exercise of their Religion; And in Order hereunto his Majesty was pleased further to declare, that he will grant unto every such distressed Protestant who shall come hither for Refuge, and reside here, his Letters of Denization under the Great Seal without any charge whatsoever, & likewise such further Priviledges and Immunities as are consistent with the Laws for the Liberty and free Exercise of their Trades and Handicrafts; And that his likewise Majesty will recommend it to his Parliament at their next Meeting, to pass an Act for the General Naturalization of all such Protestants as shall come over as aforesaid and for the further enlarging their Liberties and Franchises granted to them by his Majesty as reasonable may be necessary for them. And for their Encouragement His Majesty is likewise pleased to grant unto them, that they shall pay no greater Duties in any Case than his Majesty's own natural born Subjects, and that they shall have all the Priviledges and Immunities that generally his Majesty's Native Subjects have for the Introduction of their Children into Schools and Colledges.

And his Majesty was likewise pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that all his Majesty's Officers both civil and military do give a kind Reception to all such Protestants as shall arrive within any of his Majesty's Ports in this Kingdom, and to furnish them with free Pass-Ports, and give them all Assistance and Furtherance in their Journeys to the places to which they shall desire to go. And the Right Honourable the Lords Comm.rs of his Majesty's Treasury are to give Orders to the Comm.rs of his Majesty's Customs, to suffer the said Protestants to pass free with their Goods and Household stuff, whether of a greater or smaller Value, together with their Tools and Instruments belonging to their Craft or Trades, and generally all such what belongs to them that may be imported according to the Laws now in Force, without exacting any Thing from them. And for the further Relief and encouragement of the said necessitous Protestants, his Majesty hath been pleased to give Order for a General Brief through this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick, for collecting the Charity of all well disposed persons, for the Relief of the said Protestants, who may stand in need thereof. And to the End that when any such come over, being Strangers, they may know where to address themselves to fitting Persons to lay their Requests and Complaints before his Majesty: His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the most Reverend Father in God, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of London or either of them, to receive all the said Requests and Petitions, and to present the same to his Majesty, to the end such Order may be given therein as shall be necessary.

Ex. Jos: Downing.
Rob.t Lynn.

Phi: Lloyd.

London

Printed by the Assigns of John Bill deceas'd: and by Henry Hills and Thomas Newcomb, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty. 1683.

The Form of a Certificate for receiving the Widow's Pensions from the Incorporated Society of Clergymens Sons.

These are to certify that _____ the Widow of _____ late of _____ in the County of _____ is still living in the parish of _____ in the County of _____ and is yet a Widow, and hath not been married since the death of her said husband, and is not in a Condition to subsist her self without the pension allowed her by the Corporation of Clergymens Sons. Given under our hands the _____ day of _____ 17

{ Rector / Vicar / Curate } of

{ Churchwardens.

The Certificate may be in writing; and you may keep this by you for your direction, as to the form.

Copy of Lord Sunderlands Letter to Dr. Newton at Genoa from Whitehall 4th. Febry. 1706/7.

Sir,

I receivd your Letters of the 16th. and 23. of January N.S. from Genoa with the Letters that have passd between you and the Great Dukes Secretary in Relation to our Preacher at Leghorne. I have laid them before Her Majesty, and She has commanded me to acquaint you that She is entirely satisfyd with what you have done on this Occasion, and further to order you to acquaint the Great Duke and his Ministers in Her Majestys Name, that if they proceed in this affair any further, or give any Disturbance to the Preacher at Leorne, or any of Her Majestys Subjects on that Account, She shall look upon it as a Violation of the Laws of Nations, and shall by Her Fleet which will be the whole Year in the Mediterranean; not only demand

demand, but take Satisfaction for any such Injury; and that the Great Duke's Envoy here must expect the same Treatment towards his Priests, or any that shall frequent his Chappel.

This you are to acquaint them with in the strongest and fullest manner that is possible. And if they talk any more of the Order and Command of the Inquisition, or the Court of Rome, you must cutt that matter short, by telling them her Majesty has nothing to do with them; but does intend to act with the Great Duke as with other independant Princes and States.

I have nothing more at present but to assure that I am very sincerely

Your faithfull humble Serv.t

Sunderland.

An Extract of a Letter from M.r Anth: Lefroy Merchant at Leghorne dated the 12.th of Febry 1728/9 to Oliver St. John Esq.r of Soho Square

Leghorn is a small but a very pritty Town, the Houses well built, and the Streets pavd with broad Stones, and here is some very good Company in the Town. The English Merchants are esteemd by the Grand Duke equal in Quality to Cavaliers, and if any are so foolish as to marry, their Wives are Ladies. We have lately had a great Loss by the departure of our Minister, and by what I hear our prious Bishop don't design to let us have another, which I am afraid will be the occasion of adding to the Number of Heathen and Roman Catholicks.

Reasons for some more effectual Provision by Law, against the Irregular Practices in Relation to the Pretended Marriages and Register Books in the Rules of the Fleet Prison, and the Neighbourhood thereof.

[A.D. Franck.]

1. Religion is grievously wounded, whilst Persons in the Habit of Clergymen openly dissolute, are avowedly employ'd in a Way of Livelyhood altogether inconsistent with the Rules of Justice and common Honesty, and therein supported by a Confederacy of mean and profligate People, without Controul, in open Defiance of the Laws Ecclesiastical and Civil.

2. The Civil Magistrate is highly dishonour'd and calumniated, as conniving at an Iniquity which saps the very Foundation of the Interest and Comfort which Parents ought to have in their Children, Wives in their Husbands and lawful Issue, Guardians in their Orphans, and Masters in their Servants, Witness the daily Cries and Complaints of these several Relations.

3. The Government is much injured in its Revenue, arising from Stamps on Licences, Bonds and Certificates.

4. The Property of the Subject is rendred precarious in many Instances, a Sketch whereof follows viz.

1. A Single Man who had gotten a Bastard Child, was requir'd by the Parish Officers to find Security. He pleaded Marriage, and on Application here for a Certificate obtain'd one, on Sight whereof the Officers acquiesced.

2. A Poor Man was hired by a Woman, with half a Guinea in Hand and promise of 3/ 6d. p. Week for the future, to marry her under a borrow'd Name, and not to accompany with her, who comply'd and married her.

N.B. This is a common Case, adapted either to defraud Creditors, or to provide for a convenient Widowhood in Case the Man shall die in whose Name the Woman is married; whereby the lawful Wife and her Issue may be devested of their Inheritance.

It is also a frequent practice to marry Women unto Soldiers, Seamen, Strangers, in order to screen them from Creditors. 3 A.

3. A Woman not married, got her Name enter'd in the Register Book as married to a Gentlemen then deceas'd, obtain'd a Certificate, and now sues for Administration, as Widow of the deceased.

4. Another sues for Administration, pleading that She was married in Fleet Lane by Mr. Flood a Clergyman Comorant in these Parts. He gave a Certificate that he married her &c. Was Examin'd a Witness, and depos'd that he signd the Certificate but knew Nothing of the Marriage.

These are late Instances terribly shocking credibly reported and believ'd in the Neighbourhood; plainly indicating what miserable Havock may be made in Property with the Help of a pretended Clergyman, and a Register Book for the Purpose. And indeed what may not be apprehended from a Sett of Men so armed, who dayly allow themselves, without Remorse, in a Practice which prostitutes their Conscience to the utmost Degree, and renders them abominable in the Sight of God and Man.

The Clergymen or pretended Clergymen known at present to be immediately concernd in these monstrous Transactions are Six in Number, ready at Hand for Jobs throughout the Town, as punctually as if they kept a publick Office.

These are more immediately supported by 13. Housekeepers within the Rules of the Fleet and Neighbourhood thereof, who are the most flagrant and successfull Offenders, having their Register Books, and on the Signs of some of them Notice is given that they do keep such Books. Most of the Publick Houses in the Neighbourhood are more or less criminal herein.

The Parties to be married are met with in the Streets by Persons of both Sexes employ'd to ply for the several Housekeepers; by Porters on Ludgate Hill, Fleet and Holborn Bridges, and on the Ditch Side, and by Coachmen throughout the Town, all which have a certain Fee for bringing Customers.

5. No adequate Remedy as yet appears provided against this complicated Evil, especially in a Place pretended to be exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction. The Canons indeed are effectual as to the beneficed Clergy and settled Curates the Penalty of three Years Suspension ab Officio keeping them within Bounds Generaly. But this is no Punishment to Vagrants, the usual Condition of those employ'd in those Marriages. Besides none will be at the Trouble and Expence of prosecuting them.

The

The Statute lays a Penalty of 100 £ on the Clergyman who shall marry any without Banns or Licence. This was enacted to secure the Revenue of the Stamp Office; But neither the Comm.rs of that Office, nor any private Persons, a very few Instances excepted, have thought fit to put the Statute in Execution.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, with the rest of the Judges of that Court did, in Hillary Term 1729. make the following Order

"That no Chaplain of the Fleet, or any Clergyman being a Prisoner
"within the Walls, or Rules of the Fleet, do presume to marry any Persons
"without Licence, within the Prison or Rules of the Fleet; and that the
"Warden and his Officers do use their utmost Diligence to prevent all
"such Marriages."

This notwithstanding, the Practice prevails, and the Undertakers are emboldened, as if they apprehended a new Licence to be granted unto such as are not prohibited by the express Words of the Order, which reaches no Clergymen besides Prisoners and the Chaplain. Wherefore as the Chaplain was before expressly restrained by a particular Statute, and the pretended Clergymen complained of are not Prisoners, the Order is so far useless.

The Close thereof directs the Warden & his Officers to endeavour to prevent all such Marriages. This no doubt the Warden may in Measure effect so far as his Authority extends viz.t He may restrain Clergymen his Prisoners; may prevent his own Tenem.ts from being occupied by any who shall make an immediate Gain by these Marriages. May severely prohibit his Officers from accepting any Fee or Profit whatsoever th. w. respect to them; and may commit into close Confinement all his Prisoners living in the Rules, who shall be discoverd to suffer any Marriages to be celebrated in their Houses or Lodgings: But all this tho never so punctually executed will very little mend the matter, whilst other Criminals, over whom the Warden hath no Power, are permitted to offend and prosper.

E.

Translated from the Original in Latin.

Copy of Governor Belcher's Commission for Vice-Admiral of the Colonies of Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire in America, dated the 2d. March 1729. in the 3d. Year of the Reign of King George 2.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. To our beloved Jonathan Belcher Esq. our Governor of our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America Greeting. To you the said Jonathan Belcher Esq. whose Fidelity Care and Diligence We much rely on We by these Presents give and grant our Power and Authority in and throughout our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesd. and Territories thereunto belonging and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever And in and throughout all and singular the Sea Shores, publick Rivers, Ports, Fresh Waters, Streams, Creeks and Arms as well of the Sea as of Rivers and Coasts whatsoever of our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories thereunto belonging and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever within the Liberties and Franchises thereof and without to take Cognizance of and proceed in all Causes civil and maritime and Complaints, Contracts Offences or supposed Offences Crimes Pleas Debts Exchanges Accounts Charter Parties Agreements Suits Transgressions Injuries Extortions and Demands and civil and maritime Affairs whatsoever already or to be moved between Merchants or between Masters and Proprietors of Ships and other Vessels and between Merchants and other Persons whatsoever with the said Masters and Proprietors of Ships

and

and other Vessels whatsoever within the Maritime Jurisdiction of our Vice Admiralty of our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and Territories thereunto belonging and therewith occupied and used, or had made begun or contracted between any other Persons whatsoever for any Thing Matter Cause or Business or Injury whatsoever already expedited or to be expedited within our maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid together with all and singular the Incidents Emergencies and Dependencies thereto annexed and joined and Causes whatsoever wheresoever or howsoever the said Causes Complaints, Contracts and other Premisses aforesaid or any of them shall happen to arise be solemnized contracted or done And to hear and determine the same according to the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs antiently observed **And moreover** in all and singular Complaints Contracts Agreements and Causes and civil and maritime Affairs whatsoever to be performed beyond Sea or which are contracted beyond Sea with their Emergencies and Contingencies and also in all and every other Causes and Matters which touch or any way concerne or which ought heretofore to have belonged or now ought to belong to our maritime Jurisdiction of our Vice Admiralty aforesaid in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories thereunto belonging and maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever, and generally in all and singular other Causes Suits Crimes Offences Excesses Injuries Complaints Misdeeds or supposed Misdeeds Trangressions Monopolies Forestallments and Maritime Affairs whatsoever done committed perpetrated or arising in the Places aforesaid within the Maritime Jurisdiction of our Vice Admiralty of our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and of our Territories thereunto belonging upon the Sea or Water or Banks or Shores thereof wheresoever And also to enquire upon the Oath of honest and legal Men living as well within as without the Liberties and Franchises of our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories thereunto belonging and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever as well of all and singular those Things which of Right by the Statutes Laws Ordinances or Customs antiently observed were used and ought to be inquired of as

also

also of all Wrecks of the Sea and of all and singular the Goods and Chattels of all Traytors Pyrates Homicides and Felons whereſoever offending within the Maritime Juriſdiction of our Vice Admiralty of our Colonies of New Hampſhire and Maſſachuſets Bay in America and of the Territories thereunto belonging And of the Goods Debts and Chattels of all Perſons whatſoever who ſhall maintain be acceſſary to adviſe help or aſſiſt them. And alſo of the Goods Debts and Chattels of all Felo's de Se and of every Perſon who ſhall be Felo de Se howſoever and whereſoever coming by their Deaths within our Maritime Juriſdiction aforeſaid whereſoever their Goods Debts and Chattells or any Part thereof have been found or forfeited or ſhall be found or forfeited or being upon the Sea Water or Land in our ſaid Colonies of New Hampſh. and Maſſachuſets Bay in America and in the Territories thereunto belonging and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatſoever as well within the Liberties and Franchiſes as without And alſo of the Goods Debts and chattells of all other Felo's de Se and of every other Felo de Se found or to be found or happening to be within our Maritime Juriſdiction aforeſaid And moreover as well of the Goods Debts and chattels of all other Traytors, Felons, Homicides whereſoever offending And of the Goods Debts and chattels of their Maintainers Acceſſaries Adviſers Abettors or Aſſiſtants as of the Goods Debts and chattels of all Fugitives Convicts or Perſons attainted condemned outlawed or taken or to be taken in Exigency for Treaſon Felony Manſlaughter or Murder or for any other Offence or Crime whatſoever And alſo of all Waifs, Flotzen Jetzon and Lagen Shares Treaſure found or to be found Deodands And alſo of the Goods of any other Perſons taken or to be taken as Derelict Goods or found or to be found by Accident or otherwiſe howſoever due or to become due And alſo of all other Caſualties whatſoever whereſoever or howſoever ariſing happening or proceeding as well in or upon the Sea and the Shoars Creeks or Coaſts of the Sea or Maritime Places as in or upon the Freſh Water Ports Publick Rivers Streems or Crooks or overflowed Places whatſoever within the Flowing and

Ebbing

Ebbing of the Sea or high Water Mark or upon the Shoars or Banks of any of them within our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid wheresoever the said Goods Debts or Chattels or other Premisses or any other Part thereof are or shall happen to be found within our maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid And Moreover of all Anchorages Lastages or Ballast of Ships and of Royal Fishes viz! Sturgeons Whales Porpoises Dolphins Riggs and Grampusses and generally of all other very large or flatt Fish whatsoever antiently by Law or Custome any way howsoever belonging or appertaining unto us And the said Wrecks of the Sea and Goods Debts and Chattels and all and singular other the Premisses together with all and all manner of Fines Mulcts Issues Forfeitures Amerciaments Redemptions and Recognizances whatsoever already forfeited or that shall be forfeited and pecuniary Punishments already imposed or inflicted or which shall be imposed or inflicted for any Transgressions Offences Injuries Extortions Contempts and other Misdeeds whatsoever or for any other thing matter or Cause whatsoever in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay in America and Territories thereunto belonging and the Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjoining adjacent which have or shall be presented assessed brought forfeited or adjudged in any Court of Admiralty there held or to be held And also together with all Amerciaments Issues Fines Perquisites Mulcts and pecuniary Punishments whatsoever of all Recognizances happening or imposed or to be imposed or inflicted or any way howsoever assessed brought or adjudged before you or your Lieutenant Deputy or Deputies by you assigned or to be assigned to hear and determine the same in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay in America and the Territories and maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent or by any other Means due or to become due to us our Heirs or Successors in that behalf whatsoever And the same to ask exact levy take collect receive and obtain and to keep and preserve the same to the Use of us and of our Office of High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being And Moreover to take all Recognizances Securities Bonds and Stipulations for Covenants Debts and other Causes whatsoever as well to the Use of us as at the Instance of any other Persons whatsoever and to put the same in Execution or to cause and command

the

the same to be put in Execution And also to arrest and cause and command to be arrested all Ships Persons Goods Merchandizes and the Produce of Merchandize for the Premisses and every of them and other Causes whatsoever concerning them wheresoever they shall be found in any Place throughout our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and Territories thereunto belonging and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent as well within the Liberties and Franchises as without And also to arrest or cause the same to be arrested according to the civil and maritime Laws and antient Customs for all other Covenants Causes or Debts whatsoever howsoever contracted or arising so that the Goods or Persons of the Debtors can be found within our Jurisdiction aforesaid And to hear examine discuss and justly determine the same with their Emergencies Dependants and Incidents annexed and joined and Causes and Businesses whatsoever together with all other civil and maritime Causes and Complaints Contracts And all and singular other the Premisses whatsoever above respectively expressed according to the Laws and Customs aforesaid And by any other lawfull Ways and Means whatsoever according to the best of your Knowledge and Skill and to compell all Persons whatsoever by the Power of any temporal Restreint and by any other Punishment or Mulct whatsoever according to the Laws and Customs aforesaid to appear and answer in that Behalf and to do and Administer Justice and proceed therein as the Case shall require having Regard to the Course of the Law without Dissimulation or Noise or an Outside Shew of Judgment and always searching into the Truth And to fine correct punish chastise and reform all Persons arraigned and all Contemners and Violaters of the Law and our Admiralty Jurisdiction All Usurpers Offenders and Persons contumacious by absenting themselves All Pilots Mariners Watermen Fishermen Shipwrights and other Workmen and experienced Persons exercising any Naval Affairs according to the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs authently observed Or to imprison or cause or command them to be imprisoned in any Prisons whatsoever within our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and Territories thereof And to set at Liberty and intirely discharge or cause and command

to be

to be discharged all Persons imprisoned on that behalf who ought to be set at Liberty And also to take Care of and preserve and cause to be preserved all publick Rivers Ports Streams and Fresh Waters and Creeks whatsoever within our maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid in whatever Places they are in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories and maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent for the Conservation as well of our Fleet as of the Fleets and shipping of our Kingdoms and Dominions aforesaid as also of all the Fish growing and increasing in the said Rivers and Places aforesaid And also to conserve and cause to be conserved and executed the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs antiently observed in our S. Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and in the Territories and maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever And also to do exercise expedite and execute all other Things in the Premisses and every of them which of Right and according to the Laws Statutes Ordinances and Customs aforesaid ought to be done **And Moreover** to punish correct and reform according to the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs all Nets which are too narrow and other unlawfull Engines or Instruments whatsoever occupyed or used upon the Water about the Catching of Fish in any Place whatsoever upon the Sea Publick Rivers Ports Streams Fresh Waters or Creeks whatsoever throughout our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and the Territories and maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent within our maritime Jurisdiction as aforesaid And to pronounce promulgate and interpose all Sentences and Decrees whatsoever and to demand the Execution thereof with Cognizance and Jurisdiction of all other Causes whatsoever both civil and maritime which belong to the Sea And all other Things whatsoever already done or which shall be done that concern or have Regard to the Sea or any Passage or Voyage by Sea or our maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid or any Places or Limitts of our Admiralty aforesaid or the Cognizance aforesaid also with Power to proceed in them according to the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs aforesaid antiently observd as well by your Office meer mixt or promoted as at the instance of any one as the Case shall require and as it shall seem expedient And also with the Cognizance and Decision of great and small Wrecks of the Sea and of Death, Drowning and the View of dead Bodies of all Persons whatsoever killed drowned

drowned or murdered or come by their Death by any other means in the Sea Publick Rivers Ports Fresh Waters or Creeks whatsoever within the Flowing of the Sea and high Water Mark throughout our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent or any where wheresoever within our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid And also with the Cognizance of Mayhem happening in the Places aforesaid within our Maritime Jurisdiction aforesaid and the flowing of the Sea or Water there Together with the Power of punishing all Offenders in such Cases according to the Exigency of the Law and the Customs aforesaid And to do exercise and expedite and execute all other things which shall be needfull and necessary only in and about the Premisses according to the Rights Statutes Laws Ordinances and Customs aforesaid And We Grant to you the Power of deputing and appointing any Deputy or Deputies in your Place and Stead in the Premisses as often as the same shall seem fitt and expedient And also the Power of nominating appointing ordaining making and constituting from time to time any other necessary fitt and convenient Officers and Assistants under you in the said Office and the Exercise thereof in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America and the Territories and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever Saving and Excepting the Right of our high Court of Admiralty of England and of the Judge and Register of the said Court whose Power we would not any ways diminish by these Presents And also saving to every Person the Right of appealing to our said high Court of Admiralty of England who shall be hurt or aggrieved by any definitive Sentence or interlocutory Decree pronounced or interposed in the Vice Admiralty Court of our Colonies of Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and the Territories thereof And We by these Presents which are to continue only during our Pleasure Do ordain appoint and depute you the said Jonathan Belcher Esq.r our Governor aforesd. and Vice Admiral Commissary and Deputy in the Office of the Vice

Admiralty

Admiralty in our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and the Territories and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent together with all and singular the Fees Profits Advantages Emoluments Commodities and Appurtenances due and belonging to the said Office of Vice Admiral Commissary and Deputy in our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and Territories and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent whatsoever according to the Ordinances and Statutes of our High Court of Admiralty of England aforesaid **Provided** always and under this Law and Condition That if you the said Jonathan Belcher Esq^r our said Governor being thereto first required shall not effectually certify or cause to be certified to us and our Lieutenant of our High Court of Admiralty aforesaid and Official Principal and Commissary General and Special in our said Court and Judge and President thereof of every Thing which from time to time you shall have done executed collected or received in the Premisses or any of them yearly viz^t At the End of every Year between the Feasts of S^t Michael the Archangel and All Saints together with your full and true Account thereupon done in an Authentic Manner and to be Sealed with the Seal of our Office remaining in your Custody from thence and after such Default our Letters Patents of our Office of Vice Admiral aforesaid granted to you as aforesaid shall be void and of no Force or Effect Commanding all and singular our Governors Mayors Sheriffs Captains Mareschalls Bailiffs and Keepers of our Goals and Prisons and Constables and other Officers and our Faithfull and Liege Subjects whatsoever and every of them as well within as without our Liberties and Franchises That they observe favour help and obey you the said Jonathan Belcher our Governor of our said Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and your Deputy and other Officers of our said Vice Admiralty appointed or to be appointed by you in our Colonies of New Hampshire and Massachusets Bay in America aforesaid and the Territories and Maritime Places thereof and thereunto adjacent in and about the Execution of the Premisses and every of them under Pain and Peril of the Law. **Given** at London in Our High Court of Admiralty of England aforesaid under the Great Seal of our said Court the Second Day of the Month of March in the Year of our Lord 1729. And in the Third Year of our Reign

Sam^l Hill Register